

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## The Monitor's view

### The roots of security

Two assassination attempts on a President notable for restoring goodwill to American Government. Whatever their murky motivations, they should jolt Americans into fresh scrutiny of the practical means to protect their leaders — and of the strain of sickness and disorder in their society that encourages violent acts.

The motive for this process should not be fear, as Mr. Ford admirably recognizes in refusing to let aberrant deeds cut him off from the American people. Indeed, fear would be incompatible with the truly practical bases for solving both the daily problem of security and the pervasive problem of the health of the society. These truly practical bases are simply — and profoundly — wisdom, truth, and love.

When a national and world leader can come so close to being shot by known suspicious characters, it is plainly wise to reduce the circumstances for such potential tragedy. Mr. Ford can still give his speeches and shake plenty of hands under conditions of effective crowd control. And television makes possible the sharing of this visibility with the whole country.

But there is no necessity for him to expose himself to open and close-quarter situations where nearby milling spectators invite and facilitate the presence of would-be attackers. Technical measures, such as the use of bullet-proof shielding and clothing, should be expanded where feasible.

But no matter how wise the precautions,

### Spirit of Helsinki

Secret military maneuvers by Warsaw Pact countries contradict the "Helsinki spirit" at the very time that spreading this spirit nominally remains the prime foreign policy objective of the Soviet Union.

These maneuvers apparently involve slightly fewer than 25,000 men, and thus technically remain below the level of maneuvers for which the Helsinki participants promised to give 21 days notice "on a voluntary basis." But they clearly violate the spirit of the accord — which, by contrast, is supported by NATO announcement of fall maneuvers well in advance.

A more publicized example of where the Helsinki spirit has not prevailed is the trouble faced by Soviet chess master Boris Spassky in seeking to marry a Frenchwoman. The Helsinki accords specifically call on signatories to make it easier for citizens to marry foreigners.

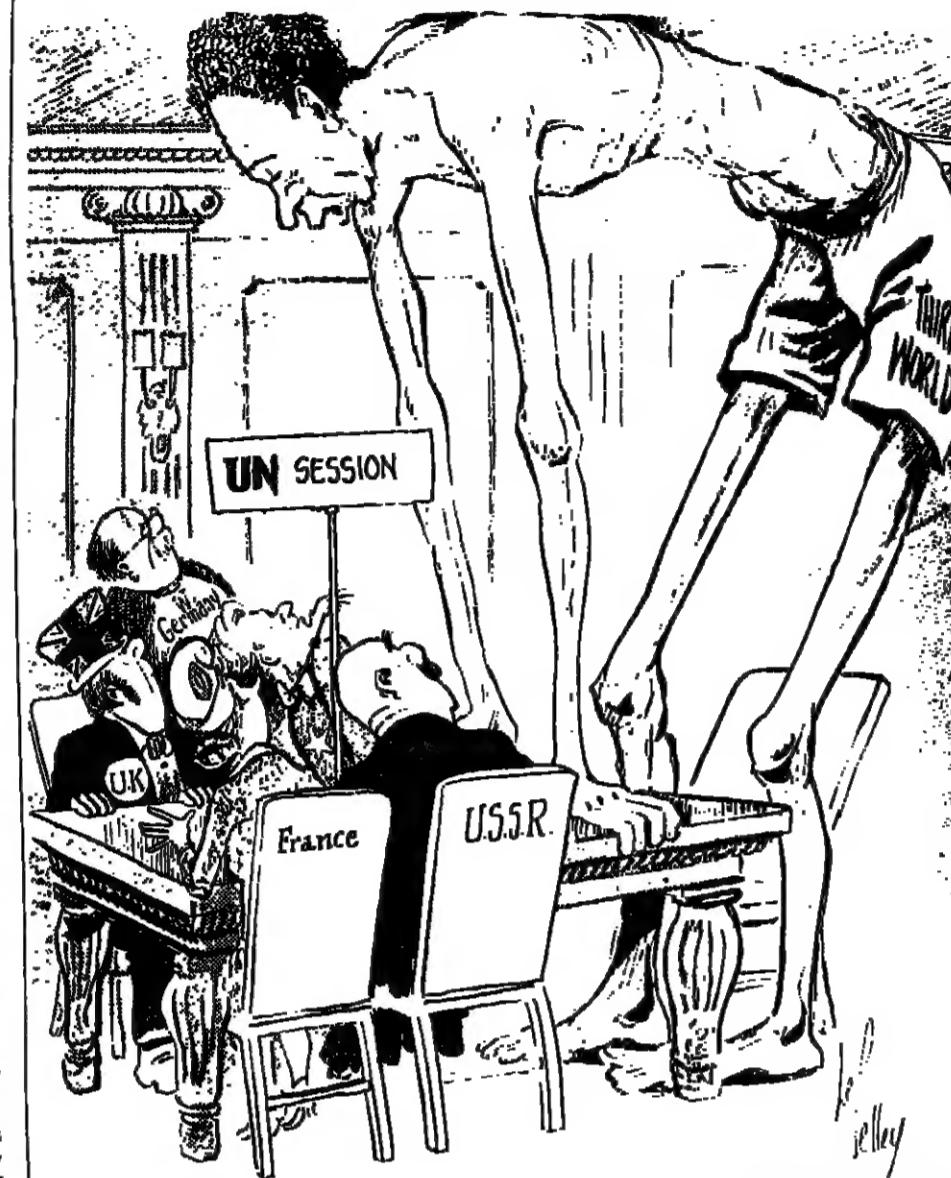
The easing of restrictions on marriage, travel, and other individual freedoms was urged on the Communist countries by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson in the first visit by a British prime minister to Eastern Europe since World War II.

But Moscow emphasizes that all of the Helsinki declarations — including security of frontiers, improved trade, and promotion of detente — were intended to have equal weight. It deplores what it regards as vast Western overemphasis on the freer flow of persons and ideas between countries. As for American complaints of violations of human rights by the Soviet Union, a recent article in the government newspaper *Izvestia* suggested to the United States: "Physician, heal thyself."

It must be plain to the world that the upheavals in the U.S. over protecting individual rights actually exemplify an extraordinary effort to heal itself.

Thus progress in the Soviet Union, too, must be recognized, as in the recent reported decision to provide multiple-entry visas to American journalists in keeping with the Helsinki accords. The U.S. would then surely respond by lifting its reciprocal restriction. Here a little, there a little could turn into much here, and much there — thus encouraging the spread of the Helsinki spirit to Asia and elsewhere.

"I thought there would be something to eat"



## Readers write

### Anti-British bias?

I should like to support the remarks of your correspondents in your recent issue that Francis Remy has perhaps some anti-British bias.

We, in this country, are experiencing a difficult period and I suggest that the mud-slinging in the arrangements has to be applauded in the interests of preventing the regional conflagration from spreading into a local disaster.

Already some businesses are pulling out of Lebanon, whose location and free-market status have made it a flourishing Mideast trade center. Israel and Egypt have understandably expressed concern about the potential regional impact of Lebanon's internal troubles.

These are seen by Syria as potentially working to Israel's advantage in the delicate balance of Mideast power. Israel said it would not intervene so long as the fighting involved only Lebanese forces. The consequences could be dangerous if neighboring Syria were to consider any increase in Lebanese strife such a threat to its own stability as to call for Syrian military intervention.

Perhaps Mr. Remy would refresh his memory on some of these points and remember that the function is to "Bless all mankind."

We do not mind criticism but, please, let it be constructive.

Cheltenham, England Leslie A. Duncane

### Capitalism's achievements

A reader's letter protesting a seeming anti-British bias in an article by Mr. Francis Remy prompts me to tell you that, I, too, wrote such a letter, but thought better of sending it. Mr. Remy had been reporting a Trades Unions' Congress belief (or proposition) that "capitalism had failed." He made no comment.

Since Karl Marx and his cronies were given shelter in England they did not cease to disrupt, to agitate and undermine the industrial scene here. American capital neverthless financed the Russian Revolution. Despite the advanced German machinery handed over to Russia at the end of the last war, her advantageous trade agreements with her subjugated countries, and technical know-how supplied by the West, Russia has been unable to feed her people and we have seen the recent huge sales of corn and butter made to the Christians.

Steps toward ameliorating the situation are necessary to cut back the conditions for recurring strife. Meanwhile, the surrounding Mideast powers must be as judicious as Syria has been so far in making plain that they are concerned with peace in Lebanon — while taking care that they do not prolong or inflame the conflict for individual ends that could only wind up to be self-defeating.

Capitalism has provided a better standard of living for its workers than has communism, despite the fact that communism has dis-

Monday, September 29, 1975

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Hirohito reviews Virginia militia on arrival in U.S.

### Hirohito: Emperor in a dark gray suit

Emperor Hirohito began a 15-day visit to the United States last Tuesday.

By Melvin Madocks  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

### It's the system

I was interested in Ruth Koch's letter regarding the article "Britain: isolated island of class," which you published recently.

I did not interpret this article as "blaming the plight of the country on the upper class" as she did, but rather as blaming the system, which has always been so strong in Britain, and still is.

It occurs to me that we should ask ourselves if the bad relations that exist between management and workers in so much of industry in this country is the result of this class division, and the reason why "British workmanship has gone down the drain" and also how it is that management in industry in other countries (particularly those that are Social Democrats) are able to get their workers to achieve so much more than the British workers do.

I don't find the "boys from Eton" to be insignificant, but an example of a deeply hidden social evil in this country which will be the Christian ethic can uncover and destroy.

Therefore I am grateful to the Monitor for publishing Mr. Remy's thoughtful articles.

Oxted, Surrey, England Nellee S.

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Please turn to Page 11

### Oil price rise — it could have been worse

By Joseph C. Harsch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

On the surface and in headlines, the most important single piece of news lately did not sound cheering or encouraging to the people of the industrial democracies. The price of crude oil is to go up by another 10 percent. It means higher prices at the gasoline pump, and at the power-generating plants which depend on oil. It means another fillip for inflation. It means that people in the oil-importing countries will again feel that they have been aggrieved by the oil-exporting countries which took their higher-price decision in a meeting in Vienna.

Also, that higher price for oil underlines again the dependency of the industrial countries on oil which in turn explains so many things they do.

The Emperor of Japan is making his first official visit to the United States in part because his country and the United States share dependence on imported oil and hence need the better to coordinate their foreign policies.

The American government is having no part in the general condemnation of Spain which has swept over Western Europe following the execution in Spain of Basque nationalists and left-wing extremists. The reason is obvious. Spain lies along the supply line from the oil fields of the Middle East to North America. Washington will find a way to forgive or overlook anything Generalissimo Franco does in Spain — provided it keeps its military and naval bases in Spain.

But having said all of the above, the fact remains that the oil-exporting countries might even be congratulated on their enlightenment in raising their prices by only 10 percent.

They had a case for boosting their prices. The prices of everything they buy have gone up by more than 10 percent since their oil prices were last fixed. The experts argue about how much the rise of their import prices has been. The Shah of Iran thinks it has been 25 percent. Western experts put the figure lower. But all agree that the oil exporters have been getting declining value for their oil.

There was never any doubt about what the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would do at its recent meeting in Vienna. There was bound to be a rise in the price of oil to offset the rise in the prices of things the oil exporters buy. Most of the Western experts braced themselves for a rise of perhaps 15 percent. The lowest figure they talked about was 12 percent. In the end it came out at only 10 percent.

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### Dark days ahead for Franco's Spain

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid  
More summary trials before military courts, more executions — and more defiance of the regime by political fanatics. That is the outlook in Spain as the country enters the 40th year of authoritarian rule under Gen. Francisco Franco.

A few hours after a massive government-sponsored rally in Madrid Wednesday marking the 39th anniversary of the Caudillo's accession to power, terrorists struck again in the capital itself, killing three policemen and gravely wounding a fourth.

So far this year 18 members of the regime's security forces have been deliberately murdered by Basque and Marxist revolutionaries.

The government's determination to carry on its hard-line policy of repression was signaled on the eve of the anniversary by Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro.

In a televised speech to the nation the Premier said: "The government has acted and will continue to act in the firm and serene

Aftermath of executions

page 3

certainty that it is doing its duty." Nor, he said, would it be intimidated by foreign pressures, which he described as "hypocritical" and "intolerable."

After an emergency Cabinet meeting last Monday, called to discuss the protest exodus from Madrid of the Ambassadors of 12 European countries, a statement was issued rejecting foreign denunciations "with total energy."

The regime has mounted an all-out campaign to rally the Spanish people behind it by stressing the theme of "national dignity" in the face of "meddling and denigration" from abroad.

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### Searching for assassins

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The vast scope of the task of protecting President Ford was unveiled this week at a Senate subcommittee hearing exploring the effectiveness of the Secret Service in the wake of two assassination attempts on President Ford in 17 days.

The peck inside the executive branch's security net came as Mr. Ford began a two-day trip to Chicago and Omaha and as the Secret Service began protecting five leading Democratic presidential candidates — five months earlier than usual.

Fall-safe protection of the President "can never be totally achieved," testified Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who oversees the Secret Service, because it remains "a very inexact science."

Some of the challenges:  
• None of the assassins, both actual and would-be, of recent years — Lee Harvey Oswald (President John F. Kennedy), James Earl Ray (the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.), Sirhan B. Sirhan (Sen. Robert F. Kennedy), Arthur Bremer (Gov. George C. Wallace), Lynette Alice Fromme and Sara Jane Moore (President Ford) — appeared on any of the Secret Service's list of potential security threats, officials conceded.

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### How Moscow woos third-world students

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

able to the Soviet Union's Indian Ocean fleet.

Already Soviet influence is strong in Somalia on the Horn of Africa. And Madagascar, hitherto closed to the Soviets, now calls itself a socialist republic.

Lumumba University, originally the Friendship University, has nearly 8,000 African, Asian, and Latin American students. Each year about 300 African students are graduated there.

Another 70 or so African students are accepted every year from colleges and universities in East Europe.

Moambique, situated on the southern frontier of Africa and the island of Madagascar, has several good ports that could conceivably become available.

Uganda in East Africa has about 1,000 students in the Soviet Union according to its President, Idi Amin.

For many of the African students conditions at Lumumba University are better than they are at home. The school offers them free tuition and health services, accommodations in a new 15-story dormitory, a monthly stipend of \$90 (about \$120), and free transportation to and from their home country.

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

## Harnessing the Nile

Huge irrigation schemes in the Sudan promise to transform millions of acres into the breadbasket of the Arab world.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FOCUS

## Pick-your-own-fruit farms spread

By Diane E. Perkins

This harvest season, farmers across America are opening their fields for people who want to don a pair of blue jeans and gather their own fresh fruit.

"Pik-yourself" farms are what they are called in California, "pick-your-own-fruit" farms in New England. But the concept is the same: the meeting of producer and consumer face to face for a fresher, cheaper product.

In April it was producer direct to consumer with cheese, potatoes, and meat. Since then it's been blueberries, cherries,

olallie berries, and a lot of other crops and now apples.

One California farmer says, "We're selling apples for 8 cents to 14 cents a pound, while the stores charge 29 cents to 39 cents." Professional labor and processing costs make the difference.

Though nationwide figures are not available, pick-your-own-fruit farms appear to be growing in popularity across the country.

In one New England area of 310 fruit farms where some 450 professional pickers

worked 11 years ago, today only 50 remain. The drop is attributed to the rise in picking your own harvests.

"Historically, pick-your-own-fruit farms were salvage operations," says Dr. J. W. Courter, a professor in the agriculture department at the University of Illinois who has just completed an extensive handbook for farmers on the subject. So today high labor costs are making the primary method with professional pickers the salvaging, he says.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently required farmers in some areas to guarantee round-trip fare and paid holidays to migrant workers. This, together with increased wages and the high cost of picking and packing machinery, says Dr. Courter, is likely to force more farmers to switch to pick your own operations.

## Down Under politics aren't boring

By Denis Warner  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Australians used to be bored stiff by politics. From 1949 until 1972, when the Australian Labor Party took office, Sir Robert Menzies and his heirs in the Liberal and Country parties ran the Australian government like the curators of a well-established and orderly botanical garden.

Everyone expected the plants to be cultivated, fertilized, watered and pruned and no one paid much heed to the process. Australia was prosperous. There was little or no

## VIEW FROM AUSTRALIA

Inflation, or unemployment. When they were told theirs was the world's lucky country, most Australians tended to agree.

All of this changed abruptly with the advent of the Labor government. The botanical garden, it seemed, had been found to contain an excessive number of poisonous weeds and the new curators set to work with a will to pull them out by the roots and to plant new and exciting shrubs and trees.

"It's time" was Labor's election slogan, and in no time at all the changes were rung. Nothing was too big or too small to warrant the attention of the new curators, including the custom of accepting knighthoods and other honors from the Queen.

The new political interest stimulated by the Whitlam government reforms has not been diminished by economic misfortune. On the contrary, it has been given added impetus. The media, reflecting the public mood, has become almost totally absorbed in the political maneuvering now taking place. The opposition, persuaded by the editorials and

public opinion polls that it would overthrow government in a landslide if only they could be brought to the polls now, needs the justification and the means.

Labor governs because of its slim majority in the House of Representatives. Ship-judgment on its decisions is an equal opposition majority in the Senate, which veto legislation but not initiate it.

Theoretically, the chance will be in October or November when the government could "deny supply" — veto the money when the budget is debated in the Senate.

The Senate maneuverings have had little credit to either the government or opposition. Though two Senate seats are a result of Liberal and Country State government actions which are true to the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution, there still is no certainty that opposition senators would accept a pipeline and block supply, or that this necessarily succeed. Mr. Whitlam announced his intention of continuing in whatever the Senate may decide, so that civil servants and the soldiers go unpaid all public works, print to a halt, the elect will not hold him to account.

To many Australians it is like living one of the endless serials: so popular on radio and television, though some are beginning to sense that the real victim of the shenanigans will not be the government or opposition but the traditions of parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Warner is a veteran analyst of the Australian scene.

## Beware! The taxman biteth

By Francis Reilly  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's Conservative opposition is focusing its attack on the socialist government as follows: There is now such emphasis on the fairest division of the national cake that fewer and fewer people are doing any baking — let alone baking a bigger cake. The time has come to restore some incentives.

A year ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, announced he was going to squeeze the rich till they squealed. But according to his Conservative "shadow," Sir

scientists were finding themselves working for less than the price of a cup of coffee for an hour's reckless overtime: film actors, authors, pop stars and sportsmen were being driven abroad for the same reasons. And Britain was losing their tax as well as their talent.

Sir Geoffrey's argument is that people like Charlotte Rampling, Tony Jacklin, and the Rolling Stones (among those who have chosen to live abroad for fiscal reasons) are earning at least £100 million a year which is not coming to Britain. The country loses both the foreign exchange and the taxation. If only the upper tax rates could be reduced to no more than 50 percent, most of these people would cheerfully come home again — bringing their earnings with them.

And the revenue from the rates above 50 percent is itself about £100 million, less than one percent of total tax revenue.

Sir Geoffrey Howe argued that Britain's super-tax rates were "now so high they are quite unparalleled in any other civilized country," and were a positive incentive not only to emigration but to dishonesty and ingenious tax-dodging ruses. Some people were simply not bothering to work as hard as they were able to: what was the point of working for the tax man? And when young businessmen found what they could earn abroad, they were often unwilling to come home again.

Speaking to the Institute of Taxation at Nottingham University, Sir Geoffrey pointed out that Britain was now being weakened by a "fame drain," as well as an old-fashioned brain drain. Not only architects, surgeons and

London

The chairman-designate of Britain's billion-pound National Enterprise Board, Lord Ryder, says he hopes the board will be judged on its track record instead of becoming the football of political controversy.

For months the NEB, still awaiting parliamentary approval to come into being, has been passionately attacked and equally passionately supported. Is it to be an independent agency, a means of restoring British industry to competitive strength in the markets of the world? Is it the thin edge of the wedge by which a Labor government progressively replaces private enterprise by state ownership?

In Lord Ryder's opinion, the first view is the correct one. Lord Ryder, former chairman of the multinationals conglomerate Reed International, is an adviser to Prime Minister Harold Wilson and author of the controversial Ryder Report on British Leyland, giant car manufacturer recently taken over by the government.

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association here last week, Lord Ryder said he expected Parliament to approve the NEB when it reconvenes in mid-October. His team is already hard at work, charting out what sectors of industry could be bottlenecks when the world economy comes out of its recession and British production will have to go full blast once more to win its share of world markets.

Everyone knows what is wrong with British industry, Lord Ryder said. "We haven't put enough resources into equipment and capital investment." Workers knew this for a long time. The Social Democrats are on the federal level.

Its advantage over private enterprise was that it could think in terms of a longer time span. It could get back among the car giants of the world, ready to compete with any and all. There would be no interference by the NEB in the day-to-day operations of British Leyland, but only a searching review of the company's business plans — "much more than just the budget" — on a yearly basis. If the Leyland board said it was going to build a factory in May and didn't do it, the NEB would certainly demand an explanation.

"But interference with management at day-to-day levels leads to complete disaster," Lord Ryder said.

As chief executive of Reed International he

was constantly traveling overseas, and everywhere he went he found "I was acting as an unpaid apologist for this country." Why were goods not delivered on time? Why did they not meet specifications? He had faith in his country and knew it could pull out of its difficulties, but this would require "more than politicians." And so he joined the government as an adviser to the Prime Minister.

Britain, he said, was going to have "a very rough two years," but it was going to pull through and it was essential for this to make British industry competitive once more. "We have the initiative," Lord Ryder said. "We have the executive ability. But we have temporarily lost our way and we must find it again."

Bremen voters register dismay with economy

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The conservative Christian Democrats got an additional 2 percent of the popular vote, moving up to 33.76 percent.

The final line-up was 52 seats for the Social Democrats (a drop of 7) 31 for the Christian Democrats, and 13 for the Free Democrats.

The Free Democrats' advance is seen by many observers as the most telling sign of voter dissatisfaction over the economic situation.

For several weeks an argument has raged in West Germany over the concept of investment controls. The left wing of the Social Democratic Party, which is distrustful of the free capitalistic system that operates here, is pushing this concept. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, both Free Democrats, are totally opposed to it and warn that any attempt to implement it would mean an end to the coalition.

The Social Democrats' win, although narrow, was especially fortunate for the Mayor of Bremen, Hans Koschnick, a politician in his mid-forties who is often spoken of as a possible chancellor candidate for his party some time in the future.

## Europe

## Franco shootings make Spain the outcast of Europe

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Historically, pick-your-own-fruit farms were salvage operations," says Dr. J. W. Courter, a professor in the agriculture department at the University of Illinois who has just completed an extensive handbook for farmers on the subject. So today high labor costs are making the primary method with professional pickers the salvaging, he says.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently required farmers in some areas to guarantee round-trip fare and paid holidays to migrant workers. This, together with increased wages and the high cost of picking and packing machinery, says Dr. Courter, is likely to force more farmers to switch to pick your own operations.

Appealed publicly for clemency for the convicted men and then publicly condemned the executions with deep feeling.

Increasing the possibility of disaffection within the armed forces, particularly at the junior-officer level where there are misgivings about the latest round of repression.

Significantly, the regime had the recent executions carried out by police, not the military, presumably because of awareness at the top about the military's reservations.

At least a dozen countries have recalled their ambassadors from Madrid in protest — officially "for consultations." They include:

Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Poland, and East Germany.

In Spain itself, Basque workers in the northern provinces of Guipuzcoa, Viscaya, and Alava began a 48-hour protest strike last Monday. The Basque nationalists executed last week were members of the extremist group, ETA, which has garnered more sympathy the more repressive the Franco regime has become. ETA was responsible for the assassination of then Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in December, 1973. ETA also was blamed for a bomb explosion in a bar near the headquarters of the National Security Police in Madrid in September, 1974, in which 12 people were killed.

Frustrations are all the greater in Spain because General Franco dashed the hopes of those who thought his temporary transfer of power to Prince Juan Carlos from July to September, 1974, would be permanent. During most of that time, General Franco was in the hospital. But on his recovery, he shunted the Prince aside and returned to running things himself.

Dashing any hope of Spain's drawing closer to the rest of Europe as long as General Franco or anybody equally repressive is at the helm.

Lessening the likelihood of any smooth transition to a more flexible regime in Spain when the octogenarian General Franco passes from the scene — and, if further executions follow, accelerating the rhythm of violence in the country.

Discrediting the General's appointed successor as head of state, Prince Juan Carlos, because the Prince has remained discreetly silent when no less a personage than the Pope seen.



Franco with Admiral Carrero Blanco (left) killed by Basques in 1973

# Europe

## West ignores U.S. warning of NATO weakness

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Top newspaper headlines in Western Europe recently were the decision of the oil exporting countries to boost their prices by 10 percent and the execution of five terrorists in Spain.

Few paid heed to the North Atlantic Assembly in Copenhagen, or the U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger's warning there that the Atlantic allies must strengthen their military defenses against the Warsaw Pact.

Demonstrations and riots swept across West European cities in protest against the Spanish executions, and concern grew that power in Spain might shift to right-wing forces even more repressive than the present government, or, through violence, to the extreme left. With Portugal still delicately balanced between Left and Right, Europe's southwest corner faces months of troubling uncertainties.

The oil-exporting nations' price raise adds \$10 billion to the world's oil bill. But West Europeans generally are pleased that moderate Saudi Arabia won the day against more extreme demands for 15, 20, or even 25 percent raises.

The West's slow climb out of recession will certainly be affected by the price increase, but not as seriously as pessimists had feared. The latest increase will raise the price of Arabian crude from \$10.46 to \$11.51 a barrel. Britain's oil import bill, for instance, will be £300 million (about \$610 million dollars) higher as a result.

The next step will be talks between oil producers, rich oil consumers, and non-oil producing developing nations, which can ill afford even a 10 percent increase. A preparatory meeting will convene in Paris Oct. 13.

Still, with winter coming on, heating-oil consumption is bound to rise, and as economic recovery proceeds industry too will need more oil. Until now, industry has been the main economizer of oil. Gasoline consumption by motorists in Britain has decreased by only 2 percent despite higher prices.

Economic recovery also is a concern of the American Defense Secretary, himself an economist by profession. But he has been most preoccupied by the progressive erosion of Western defense budgets in the general climate of the recession and in the face of consistent increases in Warsaw Pact military spending.

Soviet military expenditures, Mr. Schlesinger told the North Atlantic Assembly Sept. 28, rises by 4 percent a year in real terms, while Western Europe is spending less in terms of gross national product than it did 10 years ago.

These speeches are not popular and get little publicity. Mr. Schlesinger has even pointed out, in private meetings, that the only factor which maintains a measure of balance between Soviet and Western forces is the Sino-Soviet split.

As it to underline this statement, Chinese representatives in Western Europe lose no opportunity to emphasize that Westerners must look to their defenses against the Soviet Union.

The Sino-Soviet split has been a distraction to the Soviet Union's major preoccupation — its contest with the West — in Mr. Schlesinger's view. But the West cannot afford to base its defense policies on marriages of convenience arising out of this distraction.

Soviet naval strength, as a whole, may be inferior to that of the Atlantic Alliance, Mr. Schlesinger concedes. But the alliance's mission is to keep open sea lines of communication. The Soviet mission to interdict these lines, Soviet forces have the capacity to do this, and there is no guarantee that in a war the Western allies would be able to fulfill their mission.



Christel and Guenter Guillaume — never a glance from Brandt

# Europe

## Leftists attack arsenal

## Police and army defy orders as Portugal's crisis deepens

By Helen Gibson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

Portugal's Prime Minister has said "basta" which in Portuguese means "enough."

After recent military and civilian leftist violence that has left most of the country aghast, Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has put the entire army on alert, and guaranteed the nation he would put an end to the chaos.

But whether he can carry through his promise is another matter.

Government leaders admit that Portugal is facing the most serious crisis since the coup d'etat that brought them to power 17 months ago — a total crisis of authority in military and civilian life.

The police, a discredited force since the revolution for being linked with the old regime, has little authority left. Muggings and robberies have steadily increased, as offenders go unpunished. When demonstrators burn cars in riots or paint slogans on embassy walls, the police stand by and watch.

In the army, officers can no longer rely on troops to follow orders. Soldiers sent to control leftist mobs are just as likely to join the rioters. Units that recently have been ordered to Angola have simply refused to go and their mutinies remain unpunished. Wildcat conferences of privates demanding equal rights with officers are frequent. In an infantry school in Mafra, officers who objected to the enlisted men's demands were beaten up.

When the Government leaders heard these mobs being encouraged by the far Left and Communist-controlled radio stations, they decided that enough was enough.

The Prime Minister ordered the military to

occupy the state-run television and radio network, which is Communist-controlled, as

Recent events, however, have finally jolted the military rulers into facing the extent of the breakdown of discipline.

Late last month, the Prime Minister himself and other members of the Cabinet were trapped inside the parliamentary building by a leftist band of disabled veterans demanding better conditions. They were not rescued until a strong detachment of commandos arrived shortly before dawn and fired volleys into the air.

Today, the Prime Minister can no longer drive his car into his official residence. The veterans, backed by extreme leftists, have pitched an enormous green tent on the esplanade across the entrance gate. The same veterans have been camping in front of the presidential palace, and during the past week have stopped trains and coastal and southbound traffic to emphasize their demands.

These veterans' demonstrations have only been a small part of the disturbances. In protest over the Spanish executions of two Basques and three urban guerrillas, mobs of leftists sacked, looted, and burned the Spanish Embassy, consulate, and Ambassador's residence in Lisbon with damages totaling \$22 million. Mobs also ransacked the Spanish consulates in Oporto, Evora, and Setubal. In the capital, a gang of leftists tried to break into an Army arsenal, but were beaten off in a gun battle. Another group of leftists invaded a local hospital to rescue one of their injured companions from the prison ward.

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companions from the prison ward.

The police, a discredited force since the revolution for being linked with the old regime, has little authority left. Muggings and robberies have steadily increased, as offenders go unpunished. When demonstrators burn cars in riots or paint slogans on embassy walls, the police stand by and watch.

In the army, officers can no longer rely on troops to follow orders. Soldiers sent to control leftist mobs are just as likely to join the rioters. Units that recently have been ordered to

Angola have simply refused to go and their mutinies remain unpunished. Wildcat conferences of privates demanding equal rights with officers are frequent. In an infantry school in Mafra, officers who objected to the enlisted men's demands were beaten up.

When the Government leaders heard these

mob being encouraged by the far Left and Communist-controlled radio stations, they

decided that enough was enough.

The Prime Minister ordered the military to

occupy the state-run television and radio

network, which is Communist-controlled, as



AP photo

Rioter adds fuel to the flames outside Spanish Embassy in Lisbon

well as the various commercial radio stations.

At one of these, Radio Renascence, the troops refused to obey orders and instead sided with the leftist workers. Tuesday, the radio station

was cut off the air by commandos. The

Communist-controlled Radio Clube, however,

has continued defiantly to play Communist

songs and give its usual news programs.

The role in all this played by the swashbuckling revolutionary military security chief, Gen. Oteo Sarvala da Carvalho, has been rather enigmatic. He has long been noted for his support of the far left, but rather overstepped himself in a statement he made upon his return from a diplomatic visit to Sweden.

In this statement, General Carvalho said he had no objections to the controversial theft of

1,000 automatic weapons since these had been given to a far leftist group. He added that he also would hand out arms to this faction "immediately" if there was any threat to Portugal's revolution.

The next day, the Prime Minister announced that a new security force would be formed, and that General Carvalho's troops would confine themselves to fighting "counter-revolutionary" forces.

So far, however, this new force has not been organized and it is General Carvalho's troops that have been sent to occupy the Communist and far leftist radio stations. When accused by far leftist crowds of being a "traitor," General Carvalho said that he had not given occupation orders and therefore he could not retract them.

## East German spy had access to top-secret cables on U.S.-German relations says Brandt

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Duesseldorf, Germany

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has confronted in court the self-confessed East German spy who caused him to leave office last year.

Mr. Brandt told the court that he unwittingly had allowed Guenter Guillaume, on trial here on charges of treason, access to top-secret material that could have done "considerable" damage to West Germany.

On Wednesday Mr. Brandt changed his 1974 statement and wondered aloud how he could have allowed himself to have "repressed" his memory of what had happened.

In the summer of 1973 the Guillaumes accompanied Mr. Brandt on a holiday to Norway, where he lived in exile during the war. Mr. Guillaume went along at the suggestion of some of Mr. Brandt's other advisers who could not themselves go on the trip.

On the trip the agent hand-delivered to Mr. Brandt top-secret cables transmitted from Bonn.

On Wednesday Mr. Brandt said some of the material dealt with U.S.-German relations is thought here that one of the cables was about a letter to Mr. Brandt from his Secretary of State Richard M. Nixon about NAM matters.

Mr. Guillaume had been under suspicion

of spying for more than 10 years before he worked at the chancellery. In the 1968 Berlin police report questioned his loyalty.

When he was hired for the chancellery the two intelligence agencies ran checks on the agent, but nothing convincing against him was made public.

Later, just before the Norway trip, Mrs. Dieter Gonscher, then minister of the interior, personally informed Mr. Brandt that one of the intelligence agencies wanted to make another check on Mr. Guillaume.

The plans to take the agent on the trip already had been made, however, and Mr. Brandt did not change them. He maintains that Mr. Gonscher did not say there was a concrete suspicion against the agent.

## Did CIA help topple Makarios?

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A cloak of secrecy ordered by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been draped over details of United States intelligence work surrounding the 1974 Cypriot crisis.

The order is another barrier for the House Intelligence Committee to work out with the White House before the committee can begin a full-scale probe of U.S. spy activities, committee spokesmen indicated.

Low-level State Department officials refused to testify before the House unit about U.S. policy-making decisions that involved the Turkish landing on Cyprus last July 20, following the overthrow of the Cypriot President, Archbishop Makarios.

The committee, led by Chairman Otis Pike (D) of New York, is investigating the possibility that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) funneled money to the leaders of

U.S. intelligence about the Soviet Union.

So far, U.S. presence in Turkey has not played an important part in campaign debates being waged in Turkey for an Oct. 12 election between Premier Suleyman Demirel and former Premier Bülent Ecevit.

The invasion caught Greek and U.S. leaders by surprise

even though Turkish naval landing forces were deployed the day before.

The former U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus from 1964 to 1969, Taylor G. Belcher, told the Pike committee Tuesday (Sept. 30) that Secretary Kissinger refused to take the advice of his middle-level officials to avert the Greek coup because of his "principle preoccupation ... to our defense facilities in Greece."

Mr. Belcher also indicated that senior Cypriot officials were convinced a month before the coup that the CIA was financing coup leaders through the Greek Government in Athens. This implied, said Mr. Belcher, that the U.S. wanted President Makarios out of power.

The full House is expected to vote soon on whether partially to lift the ban on military aid to Turkey imposed last February. Turkey has been threatening to close U.S. military bases on its territory, which are said to supply 25 percent of U.S. intelligence about the Soviet Union.

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## Ulster: a gleam on the horizon

By Jonathan Bartsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The news from Northern Ireland is by no means as gloomy as the steady stream of terrorist bombings and dire predictions of possible civil war would imply.

The most encouraging development is the continued willingness of politicians of both sides to keep on talking in the hope of coming up with some formula for the province's constitutional future.

In the background, the extremist Protestant Ulster Defense Association is holding a policy conference with a very open agenda.

The politicians have accepted Britain's phase 2 plan extending the Northern Irish constitutional convention for three months from November 7, the original deadline for agreement. Various proposals for a solution are currently being debated by the convention.

The UDA now thinks that a new and perhaps independent Northern Ireland could be built with British backing, as long as this solution did not threaten the peace and security of the Roman Catholic population and the external security of Britain itself.

are convinced that the province should have a power-sharing administration that would bring the minority Roman Catholic community into government at the top.

The hardline Protestant majority rejects any such coalition, which it says would be an imposed and artificial solution. It insists on British-style parliamentary democracy based on majority rule. Its main argument is that diluting this principle would open the door to an eventual Catholic takeover of the province.

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## Labour conference stirs consciences

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

# Communist bloc

## How Poland and Romania tackle drought, bad weather

By Eric Bourne  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna  
Drought and other bad weather conditions have hit Poland and Romania even harder than other East European nations this year. And lack of organization again compounds the problems of an already disappointing harvest for both countries.

The reactions to these common problems are very different in Warsaw and in Bucharest, however. Poland, ever mindful of the riots — and the change of government they occasioned — that accompanied an acute food shortage and a "more work, same pay" economic attitude in 1970, is reducing agricultural exports and providing incentives for its workers.

Romania, on the other hand, maintains an austere policy of concessions to its workers as it pushes for greater productivity.

At Poland's recent national harvest festival, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz disclosed that drought in the north had reduced grain crops to 2 million tons below the 1974 level. Although consequences are serious for both milk and meat production, they will not be very obvious in Polish shops.

Because of the events of 1970, the response to threatened shortages on the domestic market has been a prompt reduction in exports. Although meat is a valuable item in trade with the West, exports have been reduced, and butter exports have been cut off.

The Prime Minister had other good news for the workers: he announced the wage increases

provided for in the five-year plan that starts in 1976.

By 1980, he said, the national average monthly wage will be 4,500 zlotys (\$225). This is 1,000 zlotys more than now and will be twice the 1970 (riot-year) level. Price rises in the same period will reduce actual new spending power to an increase of 60 percent.

With such incentives, the government is calling for better management and greater efficiency in both industry and agriculture.

Problems of this kind repeatedly afflict Romania, too. But an altogether different approach to the question of incentives remains a serious drawback to the economic effort as a whole.

Romania's leadership has rationed concessions to raising living standards more austere than any other government in East Europe. And, while the country still labored under extremely damaging summer flood losses, President Nicolae Ceausescu announced a decision that could prove still more unpalatable.

The planned production targets, including productivity as well as output, in the 1976-80 plan had been revised even further upward, he said. (One-third of the national income is allocated to investment.)

Imports are to be curtailed severely, and scant allowance is made for raising real wages or otherwise improving consumer conditions. At the same time, official demands for greater work efforts are expected to increase. They will probably include the "voluntary extra shifts" that mobilize students and schoolchildren as well as white-collar workers and troops.

Mr. Brenner's solution is to switch to gas as a source of energy for industry, leaving oil as a raw material for the chemicals industry. He argues that gas costs only one-third as much as oil, or one-sixth as much as coal.

But transportation of gas is a problem, since laying pipelines is very expensive. Mr. Brenner suggests that the Soviet Union should go in for large-scale liquefaction of gas.

He reserves his sharpest criticism for lack of interest in the development of lignite or brown coal resources. He says that lignite reserves are estimated to be 180 million tons; lignite is relatively cheap and easy to exploit.

Yet there is only one place in the Soviet Union where lignite deposits are being developed, and the annual output is 30 million tons. This is in Kukhle-Yarve in Estonia.

Mr. Brenner's article is evidence that, faced with the rising cost of oil in the international market and with diminishing reserves, top Soviet officials are in the process of rethinking energy policy.

Most of all, Mr. Brenner complains about the existing pattern of oil production.

## Kremlin rethinks energy policy

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
Soviet oil experts are worried at emerging trends — even though Soviet oil production and reserves look healthy enough.

In a recent issue of the Soviet Journal, Problems of Economics, Mr. Brenner expressed concern that new oil reserves are not being found or developed at the rate at which exploitation of existing resources is taking place.

Between 1965 and 1970, for instance, oil output increased by 50 percent. But new discoveries came to only 19 percent of the known reserves.

Mr. Brenner maintains that perhaps the largest reserves of oil for the Soviet Union exist offshore. He says that not enough is being done to explore for more deposits.

Most of all, Mr. Brenner complains about the existing pattern of oil production.

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## Soviet Union still needs grain to offset disastrous harvest

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science  
Monitor

London

The Soviet Union may have to import as much as 31 million tons of grain during the current crop year, the International Wheat Council estimates.

Moscow has already bought 16.5 million tons, of which 11 million came from the United States.

Jean-Henri Parrotte, secretary-general of the council, says that although Soviet purchases are comparable to those of the crisis year 1972, the effect on world markets will not be as severe.

The reasons, Mr. Parrotte explained in an interview, are twofold:

1. The United States has slapped a moratorium on further grain sales to the Soviet Union.

2. Harvests in Asia, notably India and China, are generally good.

Furthermore, for logistic reasons it is doubtful that the Soviet Union can import more than 2 million tons per month. This means Moscow may buy an additional 5 million to 8 million tons more grain this crop year (until June 30, 1976), most of it probably from the United States.

These purchases have had and will continue to have important side-effects, especially on the pocketbooks of

grain-importing nations. Since the Soviet Union started large grain purchases in July, wheat prices have risen by 30 percent.

This year, grain traders were expecting a normal or good Soviet harvest, practically until July when rumors spread of Soviet gold sales and chartering of ships.

On July 17 came the first solid confirmation of large Soviet purchases. The Canadian wheat board and two American grain companies at that time announced sales respectively of 2 million long tons and 4.2 million tons of wheat.

Since then grain and ocean freight prices have jumped, delighting farmers and shipowners in the developed countries, but causing anxiety to consumers already hard hit by galloping inflation.

The fundamental problem is Soviet agriculture, which still depends on products from marginal areas severely affected by small changes in weather. A week of unusual drought can make a difference of 1 million tons in the Soviet harvest. In 1972, the harvest was a disastrous 10 million tons. The next year was a record 22.5 million tons. This year, the figure would seem to be close to 1972.

With the recent vote in New York to expand SEATO altogether, such long-time members as Indonesia and the Philippines are

now to strengthen their own regional ties through a less obviously pro-Western organization known as ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

ASEAN also includes Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

While friendly to the United States and in most cases more interested in U.S. protection than they find it politically expedient to say publicly, these nations jointly take a neutral, nonaligned stand.

Founded in 1967, partly at the initiative of

## SEATO just fades away

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

With U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia, eastern-leaning nations elsewhere in Asia

turn to a new era.

For 21 years the U.S. tried to guard against

Communist expansion in Asia through the alliance known as SEATO (Southeast Asian Treaty Organization).

But with the recent vote in New York to

expand SEATO altogether, such long-time

members as

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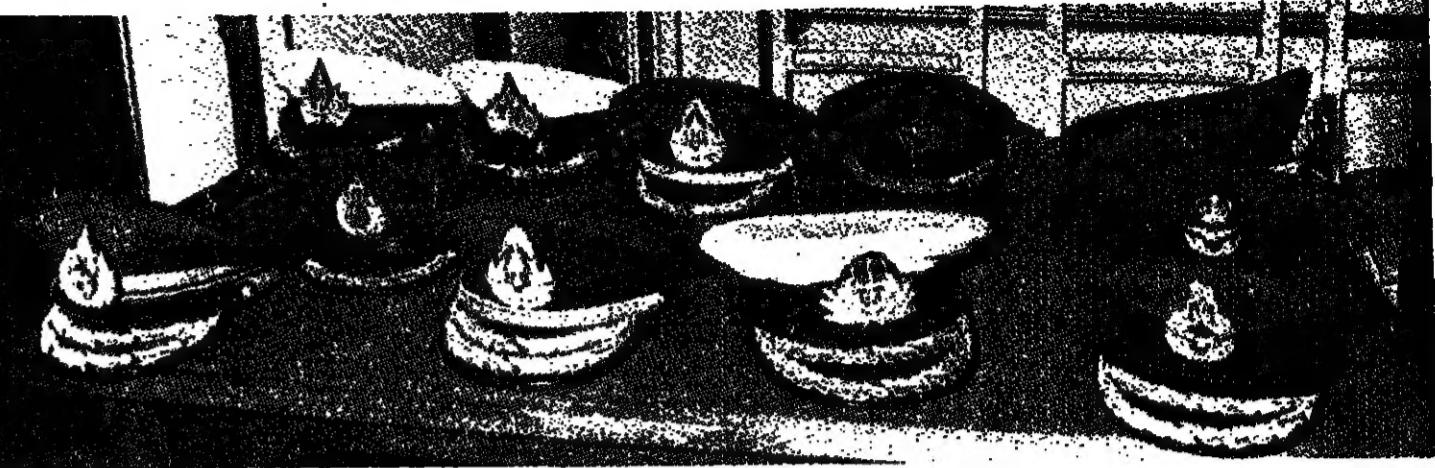
SEATO was originally composed of the

U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand,

Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines. The

role of the United States in the final meeting of

the SEATO council this week was passive,



Keystone

Hats of top SEATO brass: a last farewell

willing to follow the lead of the Philippines and Thailand.

It will now be up to the SEATO secretary-general, Sunthorn Hongladarom in Bangkok, to place several hundred employees of the secretariat in new jobs and transfer its economic and social projects to the host countries or, in some cases, to ASEAN.

SEATO had no military structure, and only consultative military functions. It had less and less of these as the alliance faded over the past 10 years.

Its original charter said that if any country in the treaty area was threatened, each member would "act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

As it turned out the last six words enabled most members to avoid action. The organization at times acted as a clearing house for intelligence, but it remained only a pale shadow of NATO in Europe.

Because the 1954 Geneva treaty barred South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos from entering any military bloc, a protocol of the charter stated that the Indo-Chinese states were under SEATO protection. This provision later served the United States as part of the rationale and legal basis for the U.S. role in Indo-China, but SEATO as such took no part in the Vietnam war.

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## Chinese refugees raise tension on Sino-Soviet border

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
A large number of Chinese civilians have been trying to cross over to the Soviet side of their mutual border. By all accounts, they are mostly poor refugees wanting to make a living on the Soviet side of the boundary.

Soviet frontier guards, however, are turning back these Chinese very firmly.

The reports, brought to Moscow by Soviet citizens returning from the border region, say that the number of such attempted crossings is rising. They say Soviet authorities are concerned that it might lead to one or more serious accidents if the flow does not stop and if the refugees become more persistent in their approach.

So far there have been no reports of any clashes. But the situation is becoming tenser. Officially, no confirmation can be had for this state of affairs at present, but the reports are being brought by responsible and reliable persons who are not given to exaggerating or rumor-mongering.

The fear is being expressed that the whole sequence of events may become, inadvertently, a repeat of 1969, when there were armed clashes on the borders between the Soviet Union and China.

Moscow would find it very inconvenient to have such clashes because of the impending 26th party congress next February and a strong Soviet desire to convene a meeting of the world Communist parties as soon as possible.

These border developments, according to informed sources, have been taking place over the last two or three months. And it is this, more than anything else, that explains the sudden eruption of Sino-Soviet polemics in recent weeks.

Although there have been periodic renewals of such verbal battles in the past, there is a discernible new tone of bitterness and even menace in some of the recent Soviet writings on the subject of China. In effect, Moscow is amending its old position. "He who is not against us is with us," to a new variant. "He who is not against Mao is against us."

But those in the know claim that this posture is not intended to excommunicate China or anything remotely resembling this. On the contrary, it is to warn Peking not to exceed the limits any more, especially in the border regions.

The Soviet response to any renewal of fighting on the border will be harsh and strong, according to them. At the same time, the harsh tone of the new polemic is aimed at persuading Peking that there is no alternative to normalization between the two countries unless the Chinese leaders are prepared for a total break with the Soviet Union and all that it entails in terms of political and military pressures.

The Soviet view is that the Chinese, in spite of all that they say, are not prepared for such a break, and the harsh tone of Soviet attacks on their policies will remind them of this.

## China games put competition second

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to  
The Christian Science  
Monitor  
©1975 Toronto Globe and  
Mail

Peking  
The stadium had booths selling the works of Marx and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. A losing women's basketball team was given a berth in the finals because of its advanced political consciousness. Weight lifters competed in railway yards and table-tennis players at a housing complex.

It was all part of China's Third National Games, which officially concluded Sunday with a closing ceremony at Peking Workers Stadium attended by most of the 7,000 competitors.

Adhering to the Chinese sports slogan of "Friendship first, competition second,"

there were no announcements indicating the final standings of the provincial, regional, and municipal teams.

The Third National Games rival the Olympics and the Asian Games in size and scope, and in a city with severely limited diversions, tickets to any of the games events were highly prized. Single gates to many stadia and gymnasiums were often manned by 20 or 30 persons whose job it was to prevent gate crashers.

One of the unique aspects of the games was the staging of many of the events away from the large stadia and gymnasiums. Competitions were held in 165 locations, such as factories, communes, Army barracks, and residential sites. Inexplicably, repeated requests by foreign journalists to cover such

events were ignored.

The staging of competitive events in places like factories, official Chinese news reports declared, was aimed at popularizing sports among the masses as well as exemplifying the call of Chairman Mao that sports "serve the laboring people."

It was in basketball that a women's team was given a final berth because of its attitude rather than its stand-

ing. When the Kwangsi provincial team lost a game because of a referee's misjudgment, a Chinese news report declared, "The Kwangsi girls did not complain, and their fine sportsmanship won the praises of all. So the organizing committee of the national games decided to make an exception and invited the Kwangsi team to the final stage competition."

It was in basketball that a women's team was given a final berth because of its attitude rather than its stand-

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### Malaysia: new guerrilla threat

Special to  
The Christian Science  
Monitor

Singapore  
Two recent terrorist incidents have shaken the people and the Government of Malaysia and once again have raised the possibility of open warfare with the country's Communist guerrilla movement.

Ironically, these attacks come at a time when Malaysia appears to have effectively beaten back the general world inflation. Indeed, inflation in Malaysia for the first half of 1975 was down to 6.4 percent — and the country has entered into a promising and massive new five-year plan for development. But if such guerrilla attacks continue, and if the Communists manage to step up their activities in the towns as well as in the jungles, the present stability and rapid development of the country could well be undermined.

The first attack, a relatively harmless one in terms of human casualties, was an early morning explosion that brought home to residents of Kuala Lumpur, the capital, the realization that the war with the Communists was far from over. The attackers blew up the million-dollar independence memorial just a few days before the country celebrated its 13th year of independence in late August.

The second attack took place a week later when live hand grenades were lobbed over a wall and into a police compound in the capital. Two policemen were killed and 51 others wounded.

The main concern at present is that the Communists have moved their once predominantly rural activities into the urban centers, thus posing a more serious threat to the national security.

Now strict security precautions have been clamped on all restricted areas, including power stations, certain government offices, airports, and all border posts.

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## Hanoi stresses Moscow bond

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking  
North Vietnamese Communist leader Le Duan has publicly told China in effect that North Vietnam is going to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union despite Chinese misgivings.

Mr. Duan's remarks followed a speech by Teng Hsiao-ping in which the Chinese senior Vice-Premier attacked the Soviet Union as one of the superpowers guilty of "no end of evils and ignominy."

The two leaders were speaking at a banquet at the Great Hall of the People Monday at the beginning of a visit to China by the first secretary of the Vietnam Workers' Communist Party.

Mr. Duan made it clear that Hanoi also wants to maintain good and close relations with Peking. The Vietnamese Communist leader praised China for its assistance during the Vietnamese war and described the Vietnamese people as "firmly convinced that . . . they will enjoy the continued warm and great support and assistance" of China.

But after praising China's support Mr. Duan made a pointed and positive reference to aid from the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc.

"Our victory is inseparable from the profound sympathy and great and valuable assistance that the people of the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind extended to our just, patriotic struggle," he said.

Strongly suggesting that North Vietnam wants no part of the bitter quarrel between Moscow and Peking, Mr. Duan included in his concluding toasts "the further consolidation and development of solidarity among the socialist countries and in the international Communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism."

In his speech Mr. Teng made no distinction between the Soviet Union and the United States, grouping them together as the superpowers. But given the fact of the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, there was little doubt that he was once again expressing Chinese concern about Hanoi's relationship with Moscow. The superpowers, he said, are "rapaciously seeking world hegemony, carrying on unbridled arms expansion."

## Wild horse herds dwindling away on Sri Lankan island

By A. B. Mendis  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka  
Colombo, Sri Lanka may be gradually losing another of its animal treasures — wild horses.

Out of a herd estimated at 500 that roamed the tiny wind-swept island of Delft just five years ago, barely 200 remain — and the number recently was said to be dropping by one a day.

Delft is near the northern tip of Sri Lanka, in the Palk Strait that separates it from India. The Delft horses are not private property, and anyone who captures one may keep it. But few people take the trouble because the horses are small, not much bigger than donkeys, and cannot be used for draft.

Islanders who succeed in capturing these horses generally brand, tame, and keep them in hopes of selling them to horse fanciers from

Colombo on the Sri Lanka mainland. A few such horses can be seen in a Colombo park where they are used for commercial children's pony rides.

Otherwise, the Delft horses lead a difficult life. As the islanders eke out a living by fishing, there is little or no food to spare for the horses. So the animals eat whatever comes their way — dried leaves, coconut, seaweed, even paper. They have trained themselves to drink sea water, since fresh water is scarce on the island.

Usually, the wild horses are caught by a lasso concealed in the sand near a drinking spot. When a horse is caught it takes a long time and much effort to bring it under control. Sometimes the animal escapes, only after injuring itself in the process. Then, too, once-captured horses sometimes stray and can be seen lingering near built-up areas.

The Sri Lanka wildlife authorities are said to have been made aware of the condition of the wild horses only recently.

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# Africa

## Smith gets free hand in parley with divided nationalists

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Both sides in Rhodesia are taking steps to clarify their positions before moving on to further negotiations on the country's constitutional future.

An estimated 4,000 black nationalist delegates met late last month at a soccer stadium in Salisbury in a controversial congress of the divided African National Council (ANC).

Spokesmen called for immediate black majority rule in Rhodesia and said they would not accept any solution that leaves power in the hands of the present white minority government, headed by Prime Minister Ian D. Smith.

The conference elected Joshua Nkomo,

former head of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), president of the ANC succeeding the present leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who has remained in neighboring Zambia.

Recently the ruling white Rhodesian Front Party, head by Mr. Smith, met at Umtali, Rhodesia, and gave the Prime Minister a mandate to continue to handle the constitutional problem in his own way.

In a victory over extreme right-wingers among the 600 members of the Rhodesian Front, Mr. Smith intervened personally and argued successfully for continued participation by Rhodesia in the present detente efforts between black and white Africa led by South Africa's Prime Minister Jan Vorster.

The outcome was that Mr. Smith remains

unchallenged head of the ruling white party in Rhodesia, in spite of some grumbling in the rear ranks. He received an ovation at the close of the conference. He is expected to continue dealing with the black nationalists along more or less familiar lines.

Black Africans, by contrast, remain badly divided, with the Salisbury ANC gathering symbolizing a total split between Mr. Nkomo's moderate faction and the more militant ANC personalities in exile in Zambia.

The Zambian faction boycotted the Salisbury conference, asserting it was called only by Mr. Nkomo and his supporters and therefore was illegal. The Rev. Ndabongi Sithole, former head of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), is subject to arrest if he returns to Rhodesian soil, so he could not

attend. Bishop Muzorewa, who has ANC as a compromise selection that he has not returned to Rhodesia, fearing that he might be detained.

The Salisbury conference in a sense, into Mr. Smith's hands by confirming a serious rift in the ranks of his black constituents. It also poses a problem for such African nations as Zambia and Tanzania, which black African factions to support the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) cause.

And since a peaceful Rhodesian settle is at the root of Mr. Vorster's detente, the apparent fragmentation of ANC's concern for the South African leader. Meanwhile, the Lusaka-based ANC and have accused Mr. Nkomo of plain treason with Mr. Smith.

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# Middle East

## Sadat reveals U.S. promises on Sinai deal

By Joseph Fitchett  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut President Anwar al-Sadat has told the Egyptian people that his Sinai agreement with Israel entails secret American commitments to press for further peace steps in the Middle East.

In a nationally televised speech marking the fifth anniversary of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's death, Mr. Sadat said President Ford has promised the United States would make efforts to ensure that:

- Israel will not attack Syria;
- A second-stage Israeli-Syrian disengagement will materialize on the Golan Heights and will provide for an Israeli withdrawal;
- Palestinians will participate in the final Mideast settlement.

The Egyptian leader explained that he was making these disclosures of American pledges in order to defuse the increasingly vociferous Arab criticism of his position.

Cairo newspapers say Syrian-Israeli negotiations will start this month under American auspices. Syria's Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam had a working breakfast Sept. 30 with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

President Sadat avoided attacking Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, his companion in arms in the October, 1973, war, but concentrated his criticism on the Syrian Baath (Arab socialist) Party, which has had rivalries with successive Egyptian leaders.

Mr. Sadat's speech was ignored by Syrian press and radio, but Egyptian policy was castigated at rallies held in Damascus and in several other Arab capitals.

Equally unimpressed by the Sadat speech were Palestinian sources here which balanced the Egyptian President's claim of an Amer-



UPI photo

Sadat hopes to defuse Arab criticism

## Beirut gets a breather as factions sit down to talks

By Joseph Fitchett  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut The Lebanese Government has at last agreed to discuss a profound review of the country's political system.

It has in effect been forced to this by the repeated breakdowns of cease-fires in the latest round of violence in Lebanon. One of the main causes of the violence has been Muslim dissatisfaction with the power-sharing arrangement between Muslims and Christians in the days before independence when the French still ran the country.

In that arrangement, the Christians (mainly Maronite, a branch of Roman Catholicism) were given the edge over the Muslims on the grounds that Christians outnumbered Muslims in the country as a whole. And under the arrangement, the President has always been a Maronite Christian and the prime minister — an office subordinate in name and fact to the presidency — has gone to a Muslim. The Army leadership has also been mainly Christian.

The left-wingers want to end Lebanon's confessional religion-based system and move the country closer politically to Lebanon's Arab neighbors. Muslim groups — from which the left-wingers are insisting on a separate identification for the first time — seek some limited reforms of the old system.

Commentators here are skeptical about the commission's ability to solve Lebanon's backlog of political and social problems. But they hope the talks would at least provide a breathing spell while Lebanese seek ways to prevent another round of murderous combat.

Comparative calm returned to Lebanon as the political negotiations began in earnest, but unlikely to lead to concrete early changes. Arab sources doubt any major policy revision can occur in Moscow before the next Soviet Communist Party congress scheduled for early 1976.

Now the government has set up a 20-man commission to discuss a review — a commission which is represented the full spectrum of the country's indigenous, religious and

political factions. One of the interesting features of the commission's membership is that it includes as such representatives of Lebanon's more recently emerged ideological left-wing movements, including a Communist Party affiliate.

Reportedly the left wing agreed to join in the discussions only after Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam — who has been mediating in Lebanon — got a pledge from right-wing Lebanese that they would confine the agenda to Lebanese domestic issues and not bring up the status of Palestinians in Lebanon.

The main Christian Party, the right-wing Phalangists, are also represented on the commission. The Phalangists defend what they call the Christians' need to feel themselves a psychological majority in at least one Arab country.

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From page 1

## ★OPEC price rise—it could have been worse

Of course, no rise would have been preferred by the oil importers. But they were wise enough to know that they could not expect it. They were quietly grateful that the rise was by only the 10 percent.

That it was 10 percent and not 12 or 15 or 20 was largely due to the change which has taken place gradually over recent months in the attitude of the American government in Washington toward the OPEC and less developed countries. That change was disclosed at the United Nations a month ago when the official American position was presented on the price of crude oil. While consumers may find the blessing heavily disguised, still it is desirable that the government and people of

the United States be thus reminded that they are still a long way from doing anything substantial about their energy shortage.

They are still increasing their dependence on imported oil, and probably will do so for another 8 to 10 years. They should be reducing that dependence. We are two years along now from the 1973 Middle East war which triggered the big jump in oil prices. Detroit is just beginning to come out with lower fuel-burning motorcars. Nothing substantial has yet been done about switching power-generating plants back from oil to coal. Progress has been negligible in harnessing solar, tidal, and wind energy.

When the price of gasoline goes up at the

filling station pump, the citizen should stop to reflect that this is a reason why more should be done faster about reducing American use of oil.

Meanwhile, President Ford and the Japanese Emperor can commiserate with each other over their mutual dependence on Mideast oil. And Dr. Kissinger can continue to be deferential to General Franco no matter how many Basque nationalists he shoots in spite of a triple request by the Pope in Rome that he spare those lives. General Franco may well wish in the end that he had listened to the Pope. The reaction to the executions seems to be mounting by the day both inside and outside of Spain.

From page 1

## ★Dark days for Spain

Wednesday's mass rally outside General Franco's palace was part of that campaign.

Foreign hostility is being officially depicted as anti-Spain, a theme that in the past has closed ranks behind the Caudillo. It may succeed again to some extent in Madrid, and parts of the country. But not in the Basque region where hostility to the central government is strong, nor perhaps in Catalonia. Nor most probably among the majority of Spain's younger generation.

The five men executed by firing squad Sept. 27 were urban guerrillas, all but one in their 20s. Four were convicted of killing policemen. The fifth was condemned for harboring the killer of a policeman. Three of the men belonged to the Marxist Maoist organization FRAP. The others were Basque separatists of the underground ETA movement.

The five Basques reportedly are waiting to be tried by special emergency courts whose summary judicial processes are regulated by an anti-terrorist decree-law devised six weeks ago.

Under the new judicial procedures death sentences are mandatory if the accused are found guilty of killing state officials, including policemen. There is no appeal and civilian defense lawyers in some instances have been dismissed and their place taken by designated military officers. Four of the ETA prisoners awaiting trial are believed to be implicated in the bomb assassination of Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco in 1973.

The 12 countries which have recalled their ambassadors from Spain in a show of shocked indignation are: Britain, West Germany, East Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Denmark, Austria, and Switzerland. The French Ambassador was away when the executions were carried out and is still on vacation.

Spain has called back its representatives from Portugal, where the Spanish Embassy was sacked, and from Rome where Pope Paul VI publicly rebuked the Franco regime for the executions.

The Treasury Secretary sketched the dimensions of the presidential security task: screening 200,000 pieces of information annually, interviewing 4,000 suspicious persons, arresting 80 persons a year for threats against the President, and identifying 300 persons "meriting special attention" on each presidential trip.

He said threats against the President had tripled since the recent assassination attempt, numbering 320 in the first three weeks of September. He blamed most of the threats on "deranged human beings."

He said the decision involved "the whole question of how you predict human behavior."

From page 1

## ★Hirohito: Emperor in a dark gray suit

A small, rather twitchy figure in a dark gray suit and blue tie, the Emperor answered through a translator, fingers lacing and unlace, eyes mostly closed like a schoolboy reciting his memorized lessons. No, he had not had the pleasure of watching "Columbo." Yes, he knew about certain military operations in advance, but only after they had been planned to the minutest detail without his having been consulted. Furthermore, he had helped initiate the peace. And: "I believe I always acted according to the Constitution" which says: "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people".

Even the Imperial Household Agency seems determined to demythologize the Emperor, to "humanize" him in public relations terms. Anecdotes are officially circulated about the badger, bounded by Imperial hunting dogs, which His Majesty befriended at the age of

five. As a benevolent father, he is recalled playing hide-and-seek with the Crown Prince, now, of course, a father himself. Much is made of the mencend clothes the Emperor insists upon wearing.

If this dutiful, circumspect man (who seems to wish only to get back to his marine biology, his beloved hydrozoa) cannot escape the canny times — the tape recorder, the TV camera, the publicly release — even behind the moat, where will he survive? The banal answer may be: In the hearts and minds of the Japanese people, or at least some of them.

The waitress in the very traditional Japanese restaurant, looking as if she had stepped out of a Hiroshige print, sings a song about "The Beginning of Love" — it can't be stopped, no, even if the world forbids it. Then, still flushed and excited, she talks about another passion: the Emperor. "I don't

believe he's a god. But if he should walk into this restaurant, my head would go..." — in a slowly descending arc her ceremonial bow takes her to the polished floor.

The sophisticated, fortyish businessman in the expensively tailored suit says in perfect English: "I'm not sure how I feel about the Emperor. As a realist, I know he's a rather ordinary man, though, I believe, a good man. But it's a mistake for foreigners to think of him as just another obsolete case of constitutional monarchy. Nothing so bland as that.

"We Japanese have a profound sense of blood. The Emperor goes back to the very beginnings of our history. One dynasty. And every Japanese is finally of that blood — related to the Emperor. He's not a god. He's hardly a temporal power. But even in 1975 he is our source. Personified."

From page 1

## ★Secret Service searches for would-be assassins

At the time the Secret Service was screening — and later releasing — Miss Moore during President Ford's visit to San Francisco, agents were coping with nine "similar situations" and checking out 722 names, officials testified.

Asked whether the Secret Service had "ferred" in that case, Secretary Simon replied that he would "postpone that judgment until I've had a chance to evaluate it."

A Secret Service intelligence officer testified that Miss Moore had been released, prior to her arrest for allegedly shooting at the President, after the "objective judgment" of two agents who interviewed her for two hours on the preceding evening.

He said the decision involved "the whole question of how you predict human behavior."

and the Secret Service "stands by it at this point."

The hearings occur amid growing congressional calls for a top-to-bottom reexamination of the Secret Service, whose 1,350 agents are entrusted with the safety of 132 top government officials and visiting foreign dignitaries.

But Senate appropriations subcommittee chairman Joseph M. Montoya (D) of New Mexico pledges that the hearings will be "not punitive."

He credited the Secret Service with a "dedicated and impressive" record in fulfilling its "difficult and awesome responsibility." He added that the subcommittee intended to take "all possible and sensible legislative steps" to make whatever improvements might be necessary.

From page 1

## ★How Moscow woos students

There is "no real indication that Moscow is deliberately training revolutionaries at the university," according to "Problems of Communism" of 1974, a U.S. State Department quarterly.

Education is geared to turning the students into "real patriots, internationalists, staunch fighters for peace," Prof. Vladimir Stasik, rector of the university, told the Soviet world affairs weekly, "New Times," in May, 1974. But these terms have a special meaning in Communist terminology.

Many students choose to spend their vacations working in international teams on technically interesting construction sites in Siberia and Kazakhstan. It is while they are involved in such projects that they are most likely to assimilate Communist teachings.

This indirect way of winning students over to Soviet ideas represents what has been called the "new realism" in Moscow's Africa policy.

Revolutionary propaganda continues side by side with practical teaching. This was brought out during an International women's meeting in Minsk, Byelorussia, late in August. Speaking there, a former Politburo member

Pyotr M. Masherov said:

"Some East European countries are even more outspoken. A first installment in a series entitled, 'Unremitting Efforts of the Current Progressive Forces: Peaceful Defense and Social Progress,' published Aug. 25 in the *Pravda* of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, said:

"The fraternal socialist countries... have never made a secret of the fact that they consider it their international class duty to support revolutionary efforts... wherever they appear... In current conditions, unheard-of opportunities have been offered to the revolutionary forces of the world."

As this propaganda state in many African countries in the Soviet Union and allied countries may well become attracted by extracurricular terrorist courses that are known to exist in the Soviet Union as well as in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

# United States



AP photo  
Patty Hearst chained and handcuffed

## Patty Hearst: is 'brainwashing' a defense?

By Frederie A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**San Francisco**  
Ahead in the case of Patricia Hearst is the possibility of a historic test involving a fundamental legal and moral issue:

Where does coerced behavior end, and truly voluntary action begin, for persons who may have changed their loyalties and actions while held in captivity? Legal experts say the jury will be asked to decide.

At the heart of the question is a controversial, often misunderstood, potentially powerful, yet quite simple process made famous by the Chinese Communists. Under the name of "re-education," a variant of the technique is being used by the new government in South Vietnam, reports say.

The Chinese called it "thought reform." Anti-communist Americans called it "brainwashing" as a catchword in the propaganda battles of the Korean war. It quickly inspired a mixture of fear, skepticism, and confusion.

Many Americans were awed by the sinister sounding term "brainwashing," but for American POWs who succumbed under pressure while captive and collaborated with their communist captors, it made a difficult defense when they returned to face charges in the United States after the Korean war. Several were court marshaled and imprisoned.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst have revived the "brainwashing" defense by repeatedly citing the experiences of captured POWs in defense of the apparent conversion of

their daughter to the "Symbionese Liberation Army."

Some legal observers argue the defense affidavit signed by Miss Hearst seeks to argue that "brainwashing" produced in her a state of mind recognized in criminal law as an acceptable defense.

Yet a successful demonstration that the experience known as "brainwashing" actually changed Miss Hearst's thinking and actions would not by itself meet the legal requirements, interviews with legal authorities and several experts on "brainwashing" suggest.

The reason is that research on those who underwent the experience of "brainwashing" in Korea and China shows that while it may alter a person's attitudes and actions, it does not necessarily produce a state of mind legally recognized as a criminal defense. The results of "brainwashing" often do not include "insanity" or the "identifiable mental illness" required as major ingredient in defense by "diminished capacity" or defense by "temporary insanity," research by several specialists shows.

"Defense by duress" requires evidence of imminent danger involving physical force with no chance of escape. Yet studies of "brainwashing" show that the influence of the captor is often continued in the later stages of "coercive persuasion" even after immediate threat of force is removed and there is opportunity for escape. Thus, assuming that Miss Hearst can demonstrate she was "brainwashed," the "duress defense" would only cover acts committed in the early stages

before she was sufficiently "re-educated" as her companions would no longer have to threaten her.

Several experts interviewed by this newspaper refused to draw conclusions on whether Miss Hearst was actually "brainwashed" in the absence of more detailed information. Questioning of Miss Hearst herself, plus other evidence, may yield more clues.

Despite the aura of mystery surrounding "brainwashing," the practice as refined by the Chinese Communists in their political organizing is "basically very simple," said one expert.

The initial stages of "brainwashing" involve involuntary confinement or capture. One source suggests that strong guilt feelings increase vulnerability. Family backgrounds, or personality sometimes may be involved.

In China and other places where "thought reform" has been used, it includes these elements: confinement in a strange new setting, with threats producing anxiety and sometimes fear of death; isolation from family, old friends, and familiar experiences; and total control of communications with the outside world by the captor. All of this continues until a state of doubt, loneliness, and hopelessness results. Then gradually the captive senses that if he adopts the definite dogmatic views constantly pressed upon him by interrogators or in discussion groups, his captor will begin to treat him kindly. Subtly and gradually, the "jailer" becomes his friend.

## Gun control lobbyists take their case to the people

By Curtis J. Sitomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Los Angeles**  
What Congress and state legislatures have not done to curb handguns, maybe the people will.

This is the new thinking of the anti-gun interests in California and Massachusetts who are looking at public initiatives and referenda as a means of cutting down the estimated 40 million handguns in private possession across the United States.

The move to the ballot box could start here in California, scene of the two recent presidential assassination attempts with handguns.

Dee Helfgott, coordinator for California's Coalition for Handgun Control (CHC), says her group is working toward a November, 1976, measure to put before voters which would either ban outright or strictly limit handgun ownership.

The CHC needs the petition of 312,000 California voters to qualify for the ballot. If such an initiative gets legal sanction here, other states may well follow suit, says Jack Corbett, chairman of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns.

In Massachusetts, Middlesex County Sheriff

John Buckley, heading an organization called People vs. Handguns, has launched an initiative petition drive to put the question of banning private handguns on the state ballot in November next year.

Sheriff Buckley's reported aim is to enact "the toughest gun control law in the U.S." by sidestepping gun lobby influence at the state Legislature and taking the issue directly to Massachusetts voters. The proposed legislation would outlaw the private possession of handguns and other firearms with barrels of 16 inches or less.

Opponents of the measure have charged that state payment in return for confiscation of an estimated 700,000 privately owned firearms could cost the state "from \$75 million to \$225 million."

In Michigan, plans have also been made to put such an initiative on the ballot, but the idea has been postponed because of a general lack of public support, according to the National Coalition's Mr. Corbett. Michigan is considered a strong hunting state.

However, Mr. Corbett still hopes Congress will pass federal legislation late this year or next which would restrict handgun use. He takes issue with reports that say such action is unlikely due to lack of presidential support,

strong opposition by the National Rifle Association, and the closeness of the 1976 national election.

The California initiative drive — which would be the first anywhere in the U.S. — is seen as a back-up to two bills which lawmakers will be grappling with here when they return to work early next year.

One is sponsored by state Sen. Nate Holden (D) of Los Angeles and would require registration of all handguns in this state. Another would outlaw private ownership and possession of handguns. The latter is scheduled for committee debate in January. It has 13 authors, including Assemblyman Alan Sterkly (D) of Los Angeles — a leader in the gun-control movement.

Mr. Sterkly, however, confides to this newspaper that he is not optimistic that the California Legislature will pass his bill. However, he says that assassination attempts on the President have greatly increased public awareness. And he believes the time may be right for a ballot initiative.

Even before the attempts on Mr. Ford's life, state polls here showed the majority of citizens favored handgun controls — but not necessarily an outright ban. Nationally, a Gallop poll taken early June indicated that 41

percent of those surveyed favor some type of gun control.

However, Mr. Corbett stresses that handgun restrictions are backed by 66 percent of those living in U.S. cities.

Anti-gun lobbyists admit that if they are to achieve their goals either via legislation or initiative, they will need to sustain public awareness even after the publicity of presidential assassination tries fades away. To do this, they intend to:

• Hold state "awareness" meetings in key areas across the U.S. One such event is scheduled for Washington, D.C. on Oct. 22. It will focus on the plight of the families of 100,000 victims of gun assaults in the U.S. each year.

• Counter National Rifle Association and pro-gun literature with information which shows that the majority of murders in the U.S. are committed with handguns and that citizen-owned weapons are more likely to result in accidents or be used in family feuds than for protection against burglary or other crimes; and explodes the "myth" that the constitutional right "to bear arms" includes private possession of handguns.

## Camps close but 29,000 Vietnamese homeless

By David Winder  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**Camp Pendleton, California**  
To the sound of high Vietnamese voices singing "Clementine" in a canvas classroom, U.S. marines are striking tents and closing sites at "tent city" here to meet a deadline of Oct. 31.

With the two other refugee camps in the United States to close by Dec. 31, about 97,000 refugees have begun new lives in U.S. society. Another 6,000 have gone out to about 16 other countries.

This leaves a total of about 29,000 refugees still waiting to be sponsored here in Camp Pendleton, in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, and in Indianola Gap, Pennsylvania. (Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, has already closed its refugee program.)

In addition, 1,800 refugees are still waiting to be repatriated to their homeland. So far the Communist governments of Vietnam and Cambodia have not indicated that the 1,800 may return.

From sprawling "tent city" here more than 4,000 refugees have gone out (currently at the rate of some 2,000 a day), leaving about 8,700 still waiting. About 16,000 are still waiting at Fort Chaffee and 5,000 at Indianola Gap.

But finding jobs for the refugees is much harder than

finding new homes, given high unemployment among Americans.

Despite persistent checking, this newspaper was unable to obtain an exact figure for the number of refugees who have found jobs. The Interagency Task Force for Indo-China Refugees in Washington says that some 45,000 refugees are eligible for jobs but could not supply figures for the number of jobs found.

The camps were authorized by Congress in a \$405 million resettlement program which was signed by President Ford May 24. Since the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces April 30, more than 100,000 refugees have been relocated in the United States and elsewhere.

Aside from initial bureaucratic tie-ups, sponsorship has gone off with relatively few hitches with less than a 1 percent failure rate at this camp, officials here say.

But refugees still face problems of cultural adjustment, says Camp Pendleton civilian coordinator Nicholas Thorne.

The greatest orientation, he says, is not over differences in government structures, but in the relationship between government and the individual.

"They tend to look politely disbelieving," he explains when asked of local government responsibilities in the field of public safety, education, and good roads. This, he elaborates, "is because they have never had a government that shows responsible concern for the citizen."



By R. Norman McRaney, staff photographer

For many the long wait continues

## Import of seal skins will test law

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Washington**

Importation of thousands of baby seal skins into the United States from South Africa each year may soon be controlled by U.S. environmental laws.

"Harvested" for their high-quality pelts in making women's coats, the South African fur seals center stage in a world test of American environmental concern.

U.S. officials will decide by December whether to allow the largest fur-seal processor in the world, Fouke Company of Greenville, South Carolina, to bring 70,000 raw seal skins each year into the United States for the next decade.

The skins are taken from the yearly seal kill conducted by bands of South African "clubbers" who kill young seal pups with blows to the head as the animals try to escape into the sea off the rocky islands and coast.

African seal pelts, Fouke officials claim the company will go out of business.

Recent legal hearings before an administrative law judge will lead to a final decision soon by U.S. Commerce Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, a former Interior secretary. He must judge whether the South African seals are killed "humanely" and in proper quantities under the 1972 Marine Mammal Act.

Seal "clubbers" would have to change their slaughtering methods to meet these U.S. guidelines — which the South African Government claims it is willing to enforce to keep the multimillion-dollar seal business of the Fouke Company.

A secret and superior technique for preparing seal pelts makes Fouke furs highly prized, especially in Europe where seal-fur garments are gaining in popularity.

As America's only fur-seal processor, Fouke Company helps the U.S. balance of trade with its large exports and the South Carolina economy with its largest tanning plant. If denied the right to import South



These fur seals in Alaska's Pribilof Islands could face uncontrolled slaughter

African seal pelts, Fouke officials claim the company will go out of business.

South African fishermen want smaller herds of fur seals which they claim compete for the desirable fish stock, such as lobster, pilchard, and anchovies.

As ocean swimmers of Alaska's Pribilof Islands and several Soviet islands in the Bering Sea, the north Pacific fur seals were heavily killed for fur markets until 1957 when

Japan, the Soviet Union, Canada, and the United States agreed to practice controlled seal slaughter only on land and split the profits. Fouke Company handles the pelts for U.S. and Russian "clubbers."

Negotiations to renew the convention, which expires in October, 1976, broke down last spring when Japan objected to U.S. insistence that the new treaty be consistent with the 1972 Marine Mammal Act requiring environmentally safe population controls.

Unless negotiations pick up soon, the convention might expire and bring back the large-scale killing of fur seals on the high seas practiced before 1975 and considered a danger to the species' survival.

## United States CIA: mail opening in the national interest?

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Washington**  
The Senate Intelligence Committee has begun to sketch a portrait of the Central Intelligence Agency as an organization which has operated out of control of the White House — which lied to at least one president, ignored his orders, and even spied on one presidential candidate — Richard M. Nixon.

The portrait emerges as the committee opens a new phase in its investigation of U.S. intelligence agencies — public hearings into charges of illegal domestic surveillance by the CIA.

It confirms the accusation made against the CIA by committee chairman Frank Church (D) of Idaho that the CIA may have been a "rogue elephant" which operated outside the control of those parts of government supposed to supervise its activities, the Congress and the executive branch.

These elements now have emerged:

• The CIA spied on Mr. Nixon in June of 1968 by opening and reading his mail, when he was a presidential candidate and was soon to be nominated as the Republican Party's presidential nominee.

Recent legal hearings before an administrative law judge will lead to a final decision soon by U.S. Commerce Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, a former Interior secretary. He must judge whether the South African seals are killed "humanely" and in proper quantities under the 1972 Marine Mammal Act.

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past civil-rights fights are bitterly opposed to this "reverse seniority" demand. These are racial tensions made to order for Klan organizing in steel, auto, textile, coal, and other industries, observers say.

Mr. Miller recently wrote letters to all UMW locals in the areas of Klan activity, describing the Ku Klux Klan as an organization that "always has opposed the rights of working men and women." He urged support of rallies called by those opposed to the Klan, the most recent in Charleston on Sept. 13.

"Don't be fooled by this so-called 'new look' the Klan is pushing," Mr. Miller told coal workers. "Their goals are still exactly what they were when they were busting up picket lines and blowing up churches. . . . I hope no UMW member believes the Klan's lies and gets involved. . . ."

"The Klan has a long, horrible record and there's no reason to assume they are any different today."

The UMW president charged that the Ku Klux Klan "has used violence to fight against labor unions all across the South."

He cited a number of incidents (most of them years or decades in the past) of "Klan violence against unions."

Mr. Miller also charged that "KKK members reportedly have burned crosses in front of UMW members' homes" during the union's present organizing campaign.

Klan spokesmen deny that the organization has burned crosses or otherwise threatened anyone in the coal fields. They describe Mr. Miller's charges as "union organizing propaganda."

In recent years, the Klan has been more a political and lobbying organization than as before, a militant, extremist force. Still



Ku Klux Klan beckons members

admitted racism. Klan members have been most effective in building up measures against busing and other desegregation moves in the South, the Midwest, and the Northeast. In these confrontations, such as those in Boston, where confrontations, such as those in Boston, have led to a resurgence of Klan interest.

In responses that were difficult for reporters to hear, Mr. Angleton admitted that the CIA's mail-opening continued anyway, and indicated that this phrase apparently was added by the FBI and apparently concerned only CIA mail openings. That distinction is not contained in the report, senators pointed out.

# Latin America

## Campora back from Mexican exile

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The return to Argentina of former President Hector Jose Campora could trigger further divisions within the already badly splintered Peronist movement.

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Dr. Campora, a dentist-turned-politician who has been something of a hero to leftist Peronists flew into Buenos Aires last weekend after a year of self-imposed exile in Mexico.

He returns at a time when the much-divided Peronist movement is floundering, and its titular head, President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, is away from Buenos Aires, recuperating from an illness.

There was immediate speculation that Dr. Campora had come back to fuse several leftist segments of the movement in advance of the 1977 presidential elections in which he is expected to be a candidate.

Although he was once a close associate of the late Juan Domingo Peron, Dr. Campora and

General Peron fell apart in mid-1973, and the Campora name has been anathema to orthodox Peronists ever since.

Labor and business elements in the movement strongly oppose him, as do most Peronist legislators. But a vocal and active minority, largely leftist, regards him favorably.

His return is expected to intensify the struggle among the various factions within the Peronist ranks for authority and dominance. It raises new questions about the stability of Mrs. Peron's government in the months immediately ahead.

Many of the left-wing Peronists favor terrorism as a means of gaining power — or at least of disrupting those in power. With more than 400 people killed by terrorists this year and a wave of terrorism continuing in most of

the nation, any new element in the political calendar stirs concern. The Campora return clearly such an element.

Dr. Campora has been something of a gadfly within the Peronist movement. He was elected president in a landslide in March, 1973, on the slogan "Campora to govern Peron to power" when the outgoing military government disqualified General Peron from running in the elections they had organized.

Once inaugurated, he quickly incurred the wrath of General Peron, who had returned to personally take control of the movement.

Dr. Campora, who had attracted many leftists to the Peronist cause through a series of acts including the pardoning of imprisoned guerrillas, was forced to resign.

## Panama Canal: dilemma for U.S. diplomats

By Diana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Congress is about to say what it wants the U.S. to do about the future of the Panama Canal — a burning issue here that involves basic U.S. policy toward all of Latin America.

On the one hand, the U.S. has a 52-year-old treaty which gives the U.S. in perpetuity a status in the Canal Zone "as if it were sovereign"; on the other, it has the demands of Latin American nationalist extremists that canal and zone be turned over in toto to Panama and that the Yankees go home.

What Washington chooses is likely, according to Latin American specialists, to determine whether the United States will move toward more anguishing confrontations with its southern neighbors, or whether it will move toward the "new dialogue" Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been advocating.

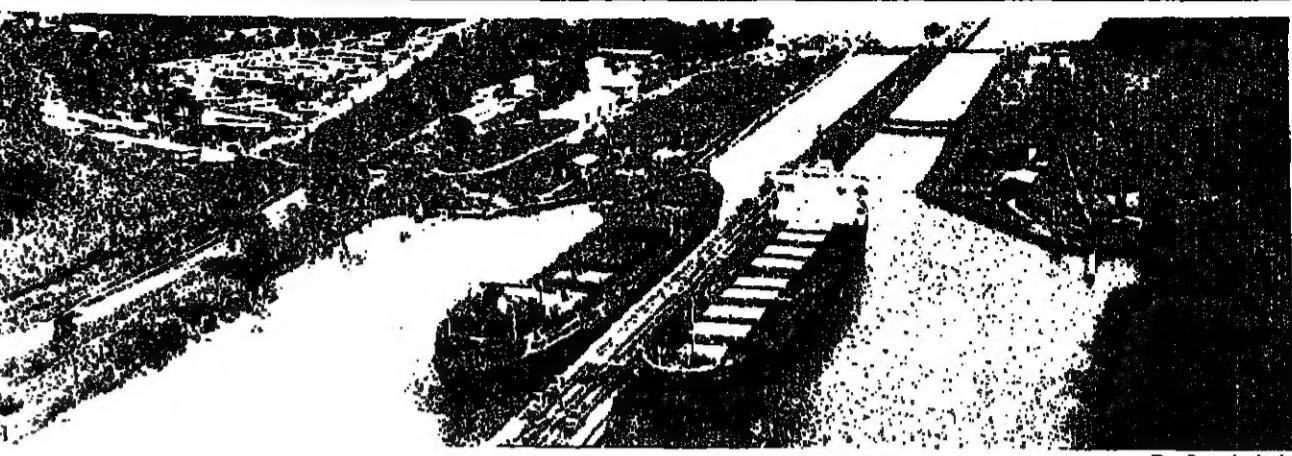
The Panama Canal has become a watershed issue because, in the words of the secretary-general of Organization of American States (OAS), "Nothing moves Latin America so much as this."

He and other authorities including veteran U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker have said that the way the U.S. deals with the Panama issue could make the difference between peaceful evolution and guerrilla war.

The two chambers of Congress will be asked to approve a joint conference report which urges the State Department to "protect the vital interests of the United States," and leaves it pretty much up to the diplomats to determine how to do so.

The conference report rejects demands by those whose watchword is "Don't give up the canal," and that the State Department halt its negotiations and let the treaty stand.

In the House, the conference report shunted aside an



Panama Canal — gateway to new U.S.-Latin American era?

PanCanal photo

amendment to this end which was attached to the State Department appropriations bill by Rep. M. Gene Snyder (R) of Kentucky. A "sense of the Senate" resolution along similar lines has won 37 signatures. But some of these have confided privately that they will support the conference report.

Secretary of State Kissinger will, according to State Department officials, consider approval of the conference report a signal that the U.S. should proceed along the lines of the principles for an inter-ocean treaty to which the American foreign ministers agreed at Tlatelolco in Mexico Feb. 7, 1974.

Most important to the Latin Americans is that these principles drop the word "as if sovereign" and "in perpetuity," and assure Panamanians that their sovereignty, and Panamanian jurisprudence, will be recognized in the Panama Canal Zone.

U.S. interests are protected by provisions that Panama shall grant to the U.S. for the duration of the treaty rights to use "lands, water, and airspace" needed to "operate, maintain, protect and defend" the canal. During this period Panama is to share in both tolls and administration.

"Upon termination of the treaty" in some indefinite future, Panama would take over administration entirely in the Canal Zone, which now is 50 miles long and 10 miles wide but which will be slimmed down at some points.

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# Harnessing the Nile feeds the Arab world—and more

Two-hundred million acres of arable land — an area roughly the equivalent of Louisiana and Texas combined — waits in the northeast corner of Africa for the moisture that could turn it into productive farms. Now, with help of Arab oil money, huge irrigation schemes to help realize this dream are under way, and in less than two years' time wheat, cotton, sesame, peanuts, vegetables, and fruit will be under cultivation.



Sudan's Ahmed: bright hopes

By Paul Dupont

*Sudan's Ahmed: bright hopes*

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Most people, after some thought, could probably guess correctly the top four grain- and protein-producing countries in the world: the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, and China.

But what country has the potential to become the fifth largest producer of these all-important foodstuffs? It is the Sudan. Yes, the Sudan.

It has more than 200 million acres of arable, cultivable, irrigable land — roughly equivalent to the land area of Texas and Louisiana combined. But of this total only about 20 percent now is in use.

Asked if this means the Sudan has the potential to become the breadbasket of the Arab world, Sudanese Foreign Minister Jamal Muhammad Ahmed says: "Yes, of the Arab world — and of more too."

Mr. Ahmed believes this is something to get more excited about than any hope that his country might strike oil or gas in commercial quantities. (Five oil companies are prospecting in the hills along the Red Sea coast of the Sudan and another in Equatoria province in the far south.) We have the land, he argues. The water is available from the upper reaches of the White and Blue Niles. These are birds in the hand, not in the nest. What is needed is massive investment for the irrigation schemes to bring the water to the land suitable for cultivation. This prospect for the Sudan is perhaps not so surprising after all. Certainly much of the northern part of the country is arid. But it is geographically the biggest land of all Africa. It is almost one-third the size of the continental United States. And within its borders is a longer stretch of that most life-giving of all rivers, the Nile, than in any other country of the continent.

Steps are already under way to tap more of the waters of both the White Nile and Blue Nile basins. (The two rivers flow to the Sudan from Uganda and Ethiopia respectively, going to Khartoum to form the single river flowing northward into Egypt, where the floodwaters are stored behind the Aswan High Dam, and thence into the Mediterranean.) Of the two most important schemes, that farthest advanced is in the Blue Nile basin, between that river and one of its tributaries, the Rahad.

## More acreage for growing

There it is intended, through new irrigation schemes, to bring over half a million acres under cultivation. Of this total, two-fifths should be ready for the plow and sowing in less than 10 years' time. This newly tilled land is scheduled to grow wheat, cotton, peanuts, sesame, vegetables, and fruit. The other half-million acres should be under cultivation by 1980.

Most of the financing for the Rahad scheme has come from Kuwait — of whose generosity toward the Sudan Mr. Ahmed speaks with particular warmth. Kuwait has advanced this up to a further \$11 million. Another big contributor has been Saudi Arabia, with \$28 million. Mr. Ahmed speaks a little ruefully of the help the United States has given — \$11 million — obviously thinking that Washington might have contributed more.

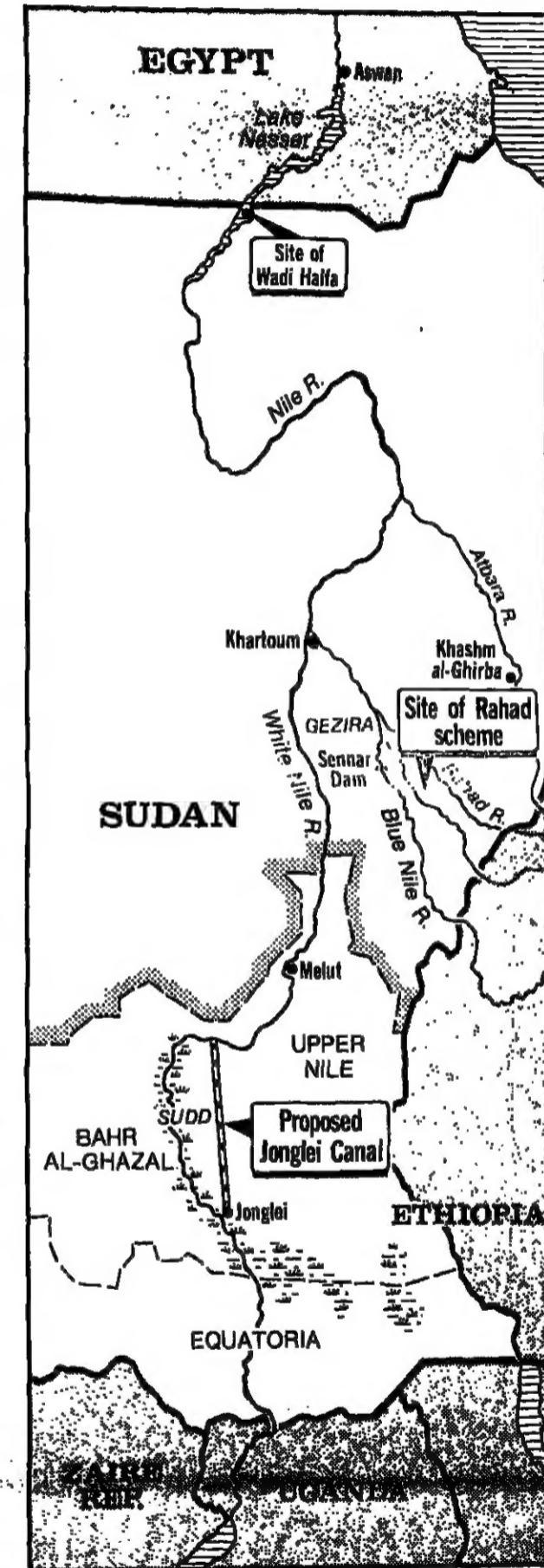
Westward of the Rahad scheme, between the White and Blue Niles, is the Sudan's single biggest irrigation scheme, the Gezira, now half a century old and fed by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. Here, 2 million acres have long been under cultivation, producing mostly cotton. Half a million acres, however, are under wheat — to help meet a growing Sudanese taste for wheat in place of the traditional, old-fashioned flatbread.

Up to the Blue Nile has been a much better candidate than the White Nile to tap for irrigation schemes within the Sudan. This is partly because 80 percent of the total flow of the main river reaching Egypt comes down the Blue Nile from Ethiopia and partly because on the White Nile there is one of the great natural obstacles of the African heartland, the Sudd. It is a vast tropical swampland, difficult to penetrate and extremely wasteful of water. In it is lost perhaps a half of the water that enters the Sudan in the White Nile from Ethiopia. But now a joint Sudanese-Egyptian project is under way to save and use a considerable proportion of this loss — 10 million cubic meters of it annually.

It involves digging the long-mooted Jonglei diversion canal bypass a great stretch of the Sudd and so prevent the

Sudan's ambitious plan to irrigate vast stretches of land will water from the Nile is just the *island* of several stabilizing developments under the rule of General Nimeiry (left), who came to power six years ago in a bloodless coup. Since then he has managed to heal a deep national rift that had opened before independence 10 years ago and caused intermittent civil war between north and south.

Cameras



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

schemes in the Sudan — is the outcome of the two governments' having arrived at a steady and balanced relationship between themselves. This was not always so. But in February last year, Sudanese President Nimeiry visited Egyptian President Sadat in Cairo, and the two leaders decided to coordinate their political and economic strategies.

One of the results of this is an ease in Sudanese-Egyptian relations more marked than at any time since the Sudan emerged as an independent state nearly two decades ago. Mr. Sadat is alert to Sudanese sensitivities. And this has paid off, for example, by General Nimeiry's promptly declaring his support for Mr. Sadat in signing the latest withdrawal agreement with Israel in Sinai.

## Nimeiry policies reinforce his position

General Nimeiry has been head of government since the coup that brought him to power six years ago. Since then he has had an occasional rough moment — not least in July, 1971, when a Communist-backed group of officers very nearly succeeded in unseating him. (There was a puny move against him early this month, but it apparently got no further than a temporary seizure of Omdurman radio station, the country's national transmitter.) The 1971 coup attempt, Communist-backed as it was, has left General Nimeiry with a lively suspicion of anything Russian. This in turn has helped him to edge away from earlier "socialist" policies and be more aware of the need to cultivate a local climate encouraging to outside investors.

Despite the latest coup attempt, General Nimeiry appears to have broad acceptance as Sudan's leader. More than anything else, his success in healing the rift between northern and southern Sudanese — a deep wound on the Sudan since long before independence — has bolstered his position as head of state. The rift grew from the ethnic and religious differences between the three-quarters of the country's population in the Arab, Muslim north and the one-quarter in the more African southern provinces of Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Equatoria.

General Nimeiry brought to an end a decade and a half of intermittent civil war between north and south by having the courage to give the south self-government and separate Army units. Since then, a million southern refugees have returned home from neighboring countries in a resettlement program much helped by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Prince Sadruddin Khan — "that good man," Foreign Minister Ahmed calls him.

The Jonglei Canal schemes should be particularly helpful to the south. The Sudd lies in Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal provinces. Diversion of White Nile waters from the great swamp will in turn open up the possibility of drainage and the reclamation of land for cultivation. The social consequences could be great for the Dinka, the biggest of the southern groups in the area, whose pattern of life has hitherto been nomadic and cattle-herding. Land reclamation means settlement, and settlement means social services and education.

## A Nubian success story

Far away to the north is another distinctive group profiting from an innovative development program of the past decade. They are the Nubians, or at least those of this group who had to be resettle from the Wadi Halfa area when Lake Nasser, behind Egypt's new High Dam, flooded their lands and homes. The necessary transfer of thousands of these people was painful for them at the time. Their new homes are in the area of Khashm al-Ghrib, on the Atbara River, a tributary of the main Nile. One of the success stories of this new settlement is the sugar-growing and refining established with it. Now five more sugar refineries are planned elsewhere in the Sudan, the biggest to be in Melut in Upper Nile Province in the south.

Actively interested in the overall development of the Sudan as a breadbasket and granary is the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. It has produced a specific plan for investment which has won approval of the Government of the Sudan. Alongside this fund is Kuwait's own fund for Arab Economic Development, directed by Abdel Latif al-Hamed. This has been the channel through which most Kuwaiti funds have reached the Sudan hitherto. Mr. Hamed has been a pacemaker — and the Sudanese hope that other oil-rich Arab states (and not only they) will follow Kuwait's example and invest in the Sudan's agriculture for the good of the hungry in the whole Arab world and beyond.

Foreign Minister Ahmed says Sudanese-Egyptian agreement on the canal — and on a number of other agricultural

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# financial



Australian Information Service  
Copper miners, New South Wales

## Australians wrangle over mineral exploitation

By Ronald Vickers  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney

Australia's vast mineral resources have become the subject of a continuing and increasingly acrimonious political wrangle.

Federal Labor Government policy is for increased Australian ownership with stricter controls on development and export.

The opposition Liberal Party, whose policy of tax and investment concessions encouraged exploration and development in the '60s (when they were in office), insists that foreign capital and know-how are essential if the riches below the ground are to be dug up, processed, and sold on world markets.

Currently, Australians own about 50 percent of their country's mineral wealth.

Early last month, Japanese businessmen joined in the debate on the side of the Liberals. Saburo Tanabe, senior managing director of Nippon Steel, told a conference here recently that Australia would not be able to supply Japan's mineral needs in the 1980s without the aid of foreign money and technology.

At the same conference executives of Mitsubishi also criticized the Labor Government's go-it-alone policies.

Pressure is mounting on the government to compel Minister for Minerals and Energy Rex Connor to ease his hard line of noncooperation with the mining industry and his insistence on strict government controls.

(It was Mr. Connor's ambition to secure government financial control of mineral development that played a big part in a billion-dollar loans scandal earlier this year, which resulted in the sacking of Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns.)

The estimated value of Australia's mineral resources is certainly large enough to justify concern about its development. Even according to the lowest official estimates, if the nation's mineral wealth were divided among the population, every man, woman, and child would become an instant millionaire.

The Labor government policies, however, have greatly reduced exploration here. Not one major natural resource venture has gone ahead during the present government's term of office.

Chairman and managing director of Australian Anglo American Group C.P. Hildebrand, said recently, "In the past two or three years, the introduction of more stringent fiscal provisions combined with government policies have reduced the incentive of private

enterprise and of foreign exploration in particular."

However, iron ore and coal mining firms may well be pleased with the government's insistence on a collective approach to bargaining with Japanese buyers. It resulted in a higher price for their ore and coal.

During the past three years rapid inflation, particularly in the area of construction and plant installation, has also discouraged new ventures.

Queensland Alumina's refinery — the world's largest — would cost \$1.3 billion to duplicate today, against an original cost of \$40 million. Development of the Agnew nickel mine in western Australia, which holds some 40 million tons of ore, has been deferred due to estimated cost increases of \$130 million over the past two years. The \$1.3 billion petrochemical complex planned for south Australia has been abandoned because of cost increases.

Lower world prices for some minerals have not helped. But fortunately demand for already developed resources, such as iron ore and coal, continue to grow.

Value of Australia's mineral exports is expected to total \$3.5 billion for fiscal 1974-75, up from \$2.3 billion the previous year.

## Lloyd's has record profits—but the picture is not all rosy

By Margaret Thoren  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Lloyd's of London — that 17th-century coffee house turned insurance underwriting market — has reported its second consecutive year of record underwriting profits.

Profits for 1972 (there is a usual two-year lag in reporting) announced recently were \$22 million (\$10.3 million), a substantial increase from the previous record of \$7.7 million (\$16.1 million) achieved in 1971. But the outlook is not so cheerful, according to Lloyd's chairman who anticipates losses in both marine and nonmarine insurance in the 1973 and 1974 accounts.

Replenishing underwriting losses is not so easy for Lloyd's as it is for other insurance

companies who have rights issues to increase reserves which then allow them to write more business.

Since Lloyd's depends solely upon the capital of its 7,700 or so members, the only means whereby it can attract new money is by signing up new members. Traditionally, an individual had to prove wealth of \$75,000 (\$15,000) — or \$100,000 (\$210,000) for foreigners. However, recent decisions of the Committee of Lloyd's have created a new "cut price" category aimed, as one London insurance man put it "at the presumption that there will not be an unending stream of wealthy men."

Roughly 250 out of a total of 1,200 applicants to Lloyd's have asked to be considered for the new \$27,500 (\$78,750) minimum wealth test.

Although the actual share of insurance business written by Lloyd's is small in

comparison with other British companies, it nevertheless provides a valuable worldwide service in being able to handle new or unusual risks.

"Willingness to have a go," as one Lloyd's underwriter said, and flexibility and ability to innovate are major advantages of the market.

And although the public may not comprehend, a flood in Darwin, a chemical plant explosion in the north of England, or an oil refinery fire in Philadelphia may some day cost an individual insurance underwriter in a small office on Lime Street in London his entire family fortune. If such insurance claims and other expenses at Lloyd's exceed its premiums, its members are liable for the difference.

## French phone plight now top priority

By Philip W. Whitecomb  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

In a world troubled by violence, pollution, energy shortage, monetary confusion, and unemployment, what can possibly have led the President of the Republic of France to tell his people that "telecommunications are now a first priority"?

He may have been looking at the statistics. In Sweden each home has its telephone. In France only 15 out of 100 homes have.

In the United States there are more than 36 telephones for every 100 people, including

babies. In France, 10, or perhaps 12, depending on how you figure it.

For every 1,000 people in France there's only one public phone, and most of these are in cafes where it's embarrassing not to spend something as a sign of gratitude. In America there are from five to 10 times as many.

And as for telephone conversations, everyone in the United States — and that includes the babies, theoretically — has over 833 a year in France, 107.

The French telephone statistic that causes the most fury and the greatest amount of pressure on government officials for special favors is the number of unfilled applications for an installation: over 1,280,000.

Or the President may have been worried about the never-ending complaints. In one morning it took this correspondent three calls and over five minutes to get through to the Elysee, the President's residence, 16 calls to get the American Chamber of Commerce, and only 31 seconds to dial and talk to someone in Boston.

In other words, the parts of the French telephone service that don't go wrong are top rate. The new exchanges are marvels of automation. There are even 100,000 installations worked electronically, that is, on laser beams and wave-guides.

The problem is typical for the French. French scientists and technicians evolve excellent prototypes that get sidetracked in errors of mass production. The spokesman for the Minister of Telecommunications is convinced that the telephone problem will be solved.

"We will catch up with Germany and Britain," he asserted. "We spent \$2.29 billion on telecommunications in 1973 and \$2.9 billion in 1974. We're investing \$3.2 billion this year and \$4.1 billion is guaranteed for 1975. We've had the techniques all the time. Now we've got the money."

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Hong Kong dollar	.198
Israeli pound	.145
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Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.177
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# home/children

## Freezers: dos and don'ts

Here are some general tips on home freezing.

Fresh, tender vegetables right from the garden are best for freezing; the fresher the vegetables when frozen the better the results.

The quality of the frozen product will vary with the kind of fruit, stage of maturity, and type of pack. Generally, firm, ripe, full-flavored fruits will result in a tastier product.

Pack food and syrup in cold containers. Having materials cold speeds freezing and helps retain natural color, flavor, and texture.

Freeze fruits and vegetables soon after picking. Put them into the freezer a few packages at a time as you prepare them or keep packages in the refrigerator until all packages have been completed. Then transfer them into the freezer.

Select a size of container for your fruits and vegetables that will hold only enough for one meal for your family.

Rigid containers made of aluminum, glass, plastic, or tin, and nonrigid containers made of bags of moisture-vapor resistant cellulose are suitable for freezing both dry and liquid packs.

A freezer should maintain a temperature of zero degrees F. or below.

Many nonporous containers such as plastic bags, plastic cans with plastic lids, plastic containers, and sturdy glass jars can be used for freezing.

Wrappings such as polyethylene bags are the cheapest packaging materials for fruits and vegetables even though they may be somewhat difficult to fill. Heavy aluminum

foil or plastic freezer paper wrap is fine for dry vegetables such as corn on the cob and broccoli. Be sure to use only plastic materials approved for wrapping food.

Freezing is as versatile as canning since you can freeze jams and jellies, dill pickles, all the usual fruits, and many cooked meats and fish.

Most vegetables except lettuce, radishes, green onions, potatoes, and (fresh) uncooked tomatoes freeze well, although these exceptions are fine in combinations with other foods, as juice, and when cooked.

If you have spaces and jars and lids, glass jars may be used for freezing most fruits and vegetables except those packed in water. Be sure to follow directions for this kind of freezing in a good cookbook.

Before freezing, all fruits and vegetables must be blanched to inactivate enzymes in the foods and to prevent flavor and color changes. They must also be cooled to stop further cooking after blanching.

Blanch with a cooker/steamer that has a flat-bottomed wire basket or a kettle with any flat-bottomed strainer — even a basket from a deep-fryer cooker. A wire salad basket works well.

Lower no more than one pound of vegetables in the basket into one gallon of boiling water. Start timing when the water returns to boiling. At end of the time required, dip the vegetables in cold or iced water. Drain and pack. Freeze rapidly. Properly processed and packaged fruits and vegetables can be stored up to one year at zero degrees F.



## What is the job called?

Can you unscramble these jobs?

1. The PTOIL flies a plane.
2. The TISTAR draws and paints.
3. The RTECHAE works in a school.
4. The STROLF has a greenhouse.
5. The FCHE cooks food.
6. The SGNIER loves music.
7. The DUJGE is in a courtroom.
8. The BNKREA helps us with money.
9. The DETITOR works on a newspaper.
10. The CNLOW makes us laugh.
11. The ULSNE expresses patience, love, and skill.
12. The WALYER gives legal advice.
13. The REFLOG uses a putter.
14. The VPTSAT must be accurate.
15. The CATOR is in the theater.

Answers:

1. PILOT
2. ARTIST
3. TEACHER
4. BANKER
5. ACTOR
6. CHEF
7. JUDGE
8. SINGER
9. NOISE
10. CLOWN
11. DANCER
12. LAWYER
13. GOLFER
14. TIPSER
15. ACTOR

## Spanish ready-to-wear fashions

By Jean McDonough  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Roulike, Old, Pipers, Sanloret, Starpan, and Vestliux.

pearl gray and beaded georgette.

To pop up the long fabric-wrapped look a few designers have elaborated on the peasant look. Kelian and Gene Enrich, for example, combine the popular flowing-wool voile with solid tops or vice versa.

Spanish ready-to-wear answers this question by using lightweight materials, plenty of elongating accessories, and fluid lines. The group of 10 design houses, called Moda del Sol, has created one of its best collections for women with all types of figures.

In Spain the new look is all over the Iberian map. You can easily spot a foreigner if her skirt length is knee up.

The coat is the big number. Basically, Jose Maria Fillo, who designs the collection, uses two types. One falls loose from fitted shoulders and generally is pulled in at the waist by sashes or leather belts.

The second

# travel

## A sunkissed pattern of islands

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
It doesn't take a lot of money to vacation on any one of a dozen or more Caribbean islands or on Bermuda. Just take advantage of the many bargain offerings in effect until Dec. 15, the beginning of the high season.

Luxury hotels, delicious exotic foods, sun-basking on sugar-fine, sandy beaches, swimming and snorkeling in gentle waters, tennis, golf, and boating, all are yours — and some extras, too — for costs much below those that go into effect after that date. (And even in the winter, when prices go up everywhere except Bermuda, Caribbean resorts are going to be good vacation buys compared with the skyrocketing prices in many European spas and Pacific resorts.)

If you want to island hop, that can be arranged. But if you prefer to settle in on one island, you have the choice of low-cost packaged tours offered by those airlines serving the area. Eastern Airlines, and American Airlines are the principal carriers. But Pan American, Delta, and Southern Airways have scheduled flights as well.

Among the islands where vacation packages are available are Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, the Caymans, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Trinidad and Tobago.

Each island has its own individuality and culture, but all have three important things in common — brilliant sunshine, stretches of fine beaches that range in color from near-white to black, and excellent accommodations stressing comfort and hospitality.

Packaged tours into the winter warmth range from as little as \$42 plus air fare for three nights double occupancy (American Airlines to St. Thomas or St. Croix); Eastern's tour to St. Lucia (\$64.50 for 3 nights; \$130.50 for seven nights) is another particularly good buy.

St. Lucia is one of the most unspoiled of all the islands, possessing the most diversified scenery in the Caribbean. It is making every effort to maintain the restful tempo that was part of the island when Columbus arrived there in 1502. Any tour of the island is leisurely, over roads that wind and twist through sleepy villages and large plantations of bananas, St. Lucia's main export.

One of the memorable sights are the twin peaks of Petons rising to heights of 2,619 and 2,461 feet respectively; these guard the entrance to the village of Soufrière which, despite its French name, flies the British flag.

Included in the tour price is a room with private balcony or patio; island sightseeing tour; tennis on lighted courts with racquets and balls provided; and beach and pool chaise lounges and towels. There is no room charge for children under 12 who share their parents' room although a charge of \$12.75 is made for each child participating in the other package features.

One of the Caribbean's smallest islands and one perhaps less frequently visited because of its isolation deep in the Caribbean is Tobago, a 30-minute flight from Trinidad. Rimmed with silver strands of beaches upon which the sea slips in and out smoothing the sands to a satin sheen, Tobago remains still the same tropical retreat which, according to novelist Daniel Defoe, Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday found there.

Rates on Tobago range from \$127.50 for eight days and seven nights double occupancy.

If it is a little bit of the Netherlands you'd prefer, then Curacao is 17th-century Amsterdam come to life. There a floating market offers freshly harvested fruits and vegetables. Curacao is a free port, and shoppers will find some of the best buys in the Caribbean, especially in fine china and crystal.

## Tobago: paradise for the ornithologist

By Margaret McEachern  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tobago, West Indies  
Tobago is a mecca for tourists, who come seeking its endless white coral beaches, peaceful atmosphere, and its friendly people who limb and calypso to the tune of a steel band.

Known also as Robinson Crusoe Island because Daniel Defoe presumably identified it in his popular story, Tobago is home to a mere 34,000 residents. It's a great place to get away from the crowds. But then, the island extends only 26 miles in one direction and seven miles in the other. It is just 18 miles from Trinidad, with which it makes up an independent nation of the British Commonwealth.

Ornithologists are in their element in this area, for Tobago is one of the best bird-watching areas in the world. Its list of unusual feathered residents is almost endless: the Tobago red-crowned woodpecker, the motmot, the old witch, the white-barred bush shrike, the allied antwren, the ruby-topaz hummingbird, rare parrots, the coco bird with its nervous-seeming laugh and chatter, the spinetail with its call that sounds like "me, me."

On the amusing side are the bold, strutting grackles which sit down uninvited when you eat outdoors. They demand a handout, and it is hard to resist them.

Another engaging bird is the tiny "sugar-eater," who keeps a sharp eye for anything

sweet. This bird used to have a habit of perching on the edge of restaurant sugarbowls and enjoying a snack. (A few tourists objected, and now most places offer the sugar only in packages.)

Tobago's weather is ideal in any month. Its temperature in the daytime is around 82 degrees F.; at night it averages 74.

And it is easy to get to. You fly to Port-of-Spain in Trinidad, by Pan American or British West Indies Airlines from New York or Miami. A 25-minute shuttle lands you on Tobago.

Peaceful and noncommercial, the island has fewer than a dozen hotels, plus comfortable guest houses. Daily rates for a double room and two meals range from \$24 to \$88.



# education/science

## What role for private school in Britain?

By Maureen G. Kewley  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Croydon, England

In the British state educational system the trend is toward large comprehensive schools providing a wide range of courses for young people of mixed ability. But there is still a place for the smaller independent schools and colleges privately owned or of charitable trust status, where special needs can be met.

Not every student is able to absorb information at the same speed or in the same way. Large classes of 30 to 40 pupils are another feature of state education, but independent education can provide smaller classes or individual attention. In my college, for ex-

ample, classes never exceed eight, and the average is four to five. This is possible where expenses are met by parental contributions and not public taxation.

It is in smaller groups that individual learning difficulties, gaps in knowledge, or lack of motivation are most often spotted and put right.

Staff conferences discuss particular difficulties and frequent constructive reports are made to parents. Tutors are expected to respect each student's individuality and recognize his potential. This attitude evokes a positive response from most young people.

In a small group with a high staff-to-student ratio few rules are necessary. Some students need a relaxed atmosphere in which to work. Strict requirements on dress, hair style, permission to leave the school premises, and compulsory games can provoke resentment.

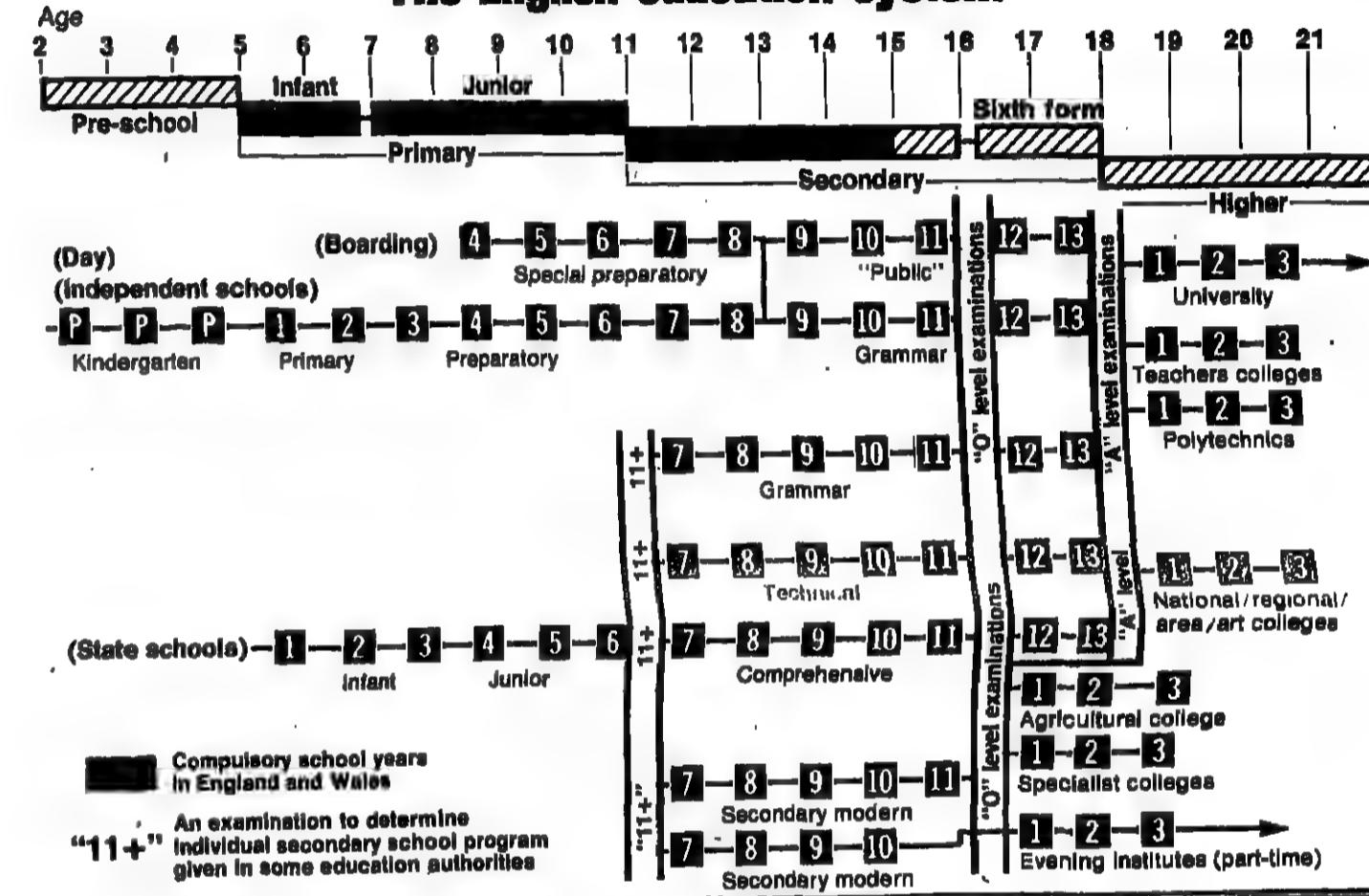
which interferes with academic progress. Young people today mature earlier and need to be treated as responsible adults. Most respond positively to such an approach.

It would be wrong to say that individual needs are never met in the state system or in large schools. Both small and large should be allowed to exist side by side. Parents wanting special help for their children are often prepared to pay high fees for such help. They should be allowed this choice.

Politicians who want to abolish independent education to strengthen the state system are depriving parents of this right. Every nation needs to develop the full potential of all its young people, for in the hands of youth lies the future of all nations.

Mrs. Kewley is director of studies at Cambridge Tutors, an independent college for further education.

## The English education system



The accompanying chart shows the enormous diversity in the English education system.

Note that some children start school at the early age of two. Generally these are wealthy children who are sent first to fee-paying day schools and then to preparatory schools.

Children are generally between the ages of 8 and 10 before being sent away to boarding school both in England and in those nations which follow a predominantly English-style education system.

The state schools generally take pupils between the ages of 5 and 16; and the majority of pupils leave school when they reach age 16. A few remain on to the age of 16, and only a very small percent stay through the sixth form (about the equivalent of a United States junior college) and take examinations for university entrance.

The vast majority of students enrolled in higher education are those taking part-time evening courses, or what is called in the United States, "adult education."

Perhaps the biggest change in the English system in the past decade is the trend toward not requiring (what in some school systems not even offering) what is called the 11+ examination. While "O" and "A" level examinations are still required before entrance to university, most schools no longer require a student to have taken and passed with high scores the 11+ exam.

The conclusion of a study prepared by

David P. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New, lighter, jet aircraft with advanced glider-type wing designs could use 60 percent less fuel by the end of the century if the U.S. Government supports a \$670 million research and development program.

This is the conclusion of a study prepared by

united states  
nursery and  
kindergarten

of a federal task force for the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

Government experts say fuel could be saved by:

• Replacing much of an aircraft's metal structure with lighter material like those now used in expensive golf clubs and tennis rackets.

• Using advanced designs which would make airliners look more like gliders.

• Improving certain jet engine parts and ultimately designing engines which run hotter and more efficiently.

• Bringing back the propeller, which uses about one fifth the fuel of jet engines.

"Aircraft of the future may go 'thud' instead of 'click' when you tap them" says Dr. James Kramer of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) who directed the task force. Although the planes would not look much different, new composite materials are lighter and stronger than metal. If these could be used throughout a jetliner they could cut its weight by a quarter and shave up to 15 percent off fuel bills, the task force found.

By using advanced designs, an airliner's wings could be made longer and slimmer.

Computer systems for controlling flaps make it possible to reduce the size of the tail.

Carefully incorporating engines in the body of the aircraft instead of hanging them from the wings could save fuel.

Advances in various jet engine parts and

improvements in various jet engine parts and

## arts

## NASHVILLE

By David Sterritt

"Nashville" is the movie that Robert Altman was born to make. It's also the biggest picture so far this year — big in size, scope, and in achievement. A real sweet honey of a number, as the Country-and-Western crowd might put it.

With 24 main characters and more than 24 hours at its disposal, "Nashville" turns America's country-music capital into a colossal "Grand Hotel" that seethes with life, lunacy, and the pursuit of hipness. Altman wanders through this humming Babylon the way filmmakers used to wander through Hollywood — peering behind its billboards and facades, glancing at the glitter but gazing intently at the humanity lurking beneath.

The resulting movie brims with the bad and the beautiful, careens dazzlingly among comedy, drama, melodrama, farce, politics, tragedy, and even magic tricks. Without ever

## Film

dropping the beat of that music, music, music which is the very pulse of "Nashville."

The current that carries all this along is, topically enough, a political campaign. Hal Phillip Walker is the candidate's name, the Replacement Party is his cause. We never see

him onscreen, but we do hear a lot of his rhetoric, and some of it sounds logical. Here's an example: "When you pay more for an automobile than it cost for Columbus to make his first voyage to America, that's politics."

But in "Nashville" as in life, most people pay only fleeting attention to the man who would ruin their country. Their own joys and problems interest them more, so that's where the movie's real action is. There are too many characters to mention here, and besides, you'll have more fun meeting them first as the picture races along. Among them they comprise a catalog of loves, hates, ambitions, fears, nobilities, and meannesses that turns Altman's epic into one of cinema's very few meaningful microcosms of the U.S.A.

A few of the situations are, necessarily, seamy. One scene involves a brief moment of female nudity that has (according to a studio spokesman) earned "Nashville" its R-for-restricted rating. But each of these sequences is handled with a tact and taste that are rare in today's movie world. Indeed, the one scene containing nudity seems to be an emphatic lamentation of the degradation and humiliation that accompany the hooting, mindless behavior of barroom voyeurs.

Yet "Nashville" does little moralizing, preferring to let us draw our own conclusions. Geraldine Chaplin as BBC reporter



Geraldine Chaplin as BBC reporter

break your heart as an aging man who can quite figure out what he's doing in the whirling, crazy, out-of-hand city.

And there you have it: a serious sociological epic with lotsa laughs, quite a few less, cynicism, funny clothes, some tragedy, and great love for the very people it chuckles mirthfully at. "Nashville" is quite a picture.

## 'Comedians' at the Old Vic: what makes the workers laugh

By Christopher Andreae

London — The clock in the grim classroom that is the setting for the first and last acts of Trevor Griffith's play "Comedians" — which has joined the current repertoire at the Old Vic — tells the actual time. Perhaps, therefore, it would be honest to admit that as I was shown into the auditorium this clock said about quarter to eight. The play had begun at seven thirty. The evening class — the last in a course for hopeful comedians in Manchester — was well under way.

What precisely I missed I hope to find out at a second visit, as fortunately this is not in reality an evening class, but an intriguing theatrical examination of humor, and also of different ways in which people feel themselves in or out of touch with reality.

The majority of the evening I did not miss, and this was sufficiently thought-provoking to prompt a remark or two.

My lateness was caused by an exasperating absence of public transport: power-failure on the underground, and rain driving all-London into the shelter of all-London's taxis. Half-

## Theater

an-hour's waiting started to produce a sense of awful comedy, and then a single free taxi appeared. In best music-hall-comic manner I waved a bally at it and yelled stentorously. It simply failed to respond. I suddenly had a dreadful feeling (as I muttered out loud): "Perhaps I'm invisible."

I wouldn't go on like this if it wasn't for the extraordinary fact that the second act of Mr. Griffith's play consists of a series of auditions, in a workingmen's club where the members would rather be playing Bingo, by the hopeful comedians; and the final and most important of them, Gethin Price, white-faced, skinheaded, and dressed like a 15-year-old at a football match, indulges in a possibly manic and certainly hateful turn, partly inspired by Grock, during which he taunts two life-sized dolls representing a stuffy couple of presumably upper-class origins. The dolls ignore him, not surprisingly, even when he starts to ineffectually pull their hair and he mutters: "Praps" (or words to that effect) "I'm invisible!"

The character of this Gethin Price (played with incisive vehemence by Jonathan Pryce) is almost a type, and it is set in last-act confrontation — and before that in confrontation with all the other excellently-acted members of the evening class for potential funnymen — with what is certainly another favorite theatrical type: the character of the class's teacher Eddie Waters, a failed comedian of the old school. (Jimmy Dean plays this role with a straight morose realism.) But it isn't the rather creased laughlessness of this sports-jacketed man that is under attack, it is his strong belief that a comic must be truthful, yes, but more vitally, that he must be compassionate.

The thing is that while Gethin Price actively demonstrates in his audition turn the ferocious cutting ice of his aim to

reform society by means of sheer hate, the warmth of Eddie Waters is virtually a thing of the past. His explanation, which somehow fails to carry much weight, involves his response to the Nazi treatment of the Jews. ("Jewish Jokes" — as amply shown — are, along with those about Irish Catholics, Pakistanis, and "the wife," the unfailing stuff of British working-class "wit.") But the toughness of this play, and its acting, excludes Good-Companions-Nostalgia, and by the skin of its teeth it just misses a mawkish final touch when a real Pakistani who has wandered aimlessly into the classroom by mistake manages to tell Waters a joke — rather an old one as it happens — that makes his mouth flicker into a fragment of a smile. It is just credible.

"Comedians" is accurately crude in its language, but the layers of its exploration of working-class attitudes (all, incidentally, male — the only woman to appear being one of Price's silent dummies), and the balancing act of sympathy achieved by Griffith for these different characters, is the overriding accuracy. Actually the vulgarity of the mainly unsuccessful comic turns is shown to be bad because it is so skillfully shown to be unfunny.

Inevitably, the only aspiring comics to be handled any kind of contract by the adjudicator are the two most conventionally unoriginal: "please-your-audience" being one attitude that is clearly condemned by the play.

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But between the central opposition of humanitarian warmth and the need to keep in touch with the "truth" of wretched origins by a ruthless malice, the author steers a subtle line of noncommitment. The result for the audience is a dialogue that continues, rather than a conclusive catharsis.

This is the first play produced by a provincial company to be given stage space by the National Theater at their Old Vic home (the new theater still not being open) under the directorship of Peter Hall. Nottingham Playhouse is where it comes from. The director is Richard Eyre.



August, Virgo, detail from a pair of Westphalian oak reliefs bought by the Museum of Westphalia, Munster, at Sotheby's, 10th April, 1975 for £36,000

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## Native genius that nothing could stifle

George Sand: A Biography, by Curtis Cate. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$16. London: Hamish Hamilton. £9.95.  
Edith Wharton: A Biography, by R. W. B. Lewis. New York: Harper & Row. \$15. London: Constable. £6.

By Diana Rowan  
Biography is a dangerous business. If one turns back to certain stringent theories of literary criticism, biographies would all be burnt as unnecessary baggage, or at least hefted warily. Keep to the author's work; any facts about his life will just taint the work of art, that distillation of himself, and might even be an outright distortion, "facts" being what they are and are not.

But readers are human, and have a predilection for gossip. And biographers, however prodigious their academic credentials, however weighty their findings, are inveterate gossips. Hence, according to the laws of supply and demand, there is always a market for a good biography.

## Biography

George Sand is a case in point: though she wrote some 60 novels and 25 plays, relatively few have been translated widely from the French, most are out of print, and when three out of five intelligent, moderately well-read Americans are asked the title of her most famous book, they will reply "Middlemarch."

Where is the real George Sand or Edith Wharton, under this stupendous accumulation of facts and psychological interpretation? One resigns oneself to a phlegmatic calm and proceeds, archaeological notebook in hand.

On one hand, George Sand (1804-1876) and Edith Wharton (1862-1937) could not seem more different. Sand, born Aurora Dupin, was reckless, passionate, and astoundingly prolific, often writing a full-length novel in the space of weeks. Bounded by debt all her life, mainly from the pressures of having to support her menage of children, lovers, friends and her various households in Paris and the country, she persevered in carving out the fragile sense of self-worth which grew each time she had another work accepted for publication. Finally she had both her art and her life relatively under control, and produced a solid novel almost every year for a decade and a half. Controlled as she was, her life-long favorite heroine, according to Lewis, was none other than George Sand.

Each of the women had a native genius not even their constrictive backgrounds, or their private childhood deprivations could stifle. A good deal of their energy went into writing books, and into the writing of adulterous affairs with tragic consequences costs him both his academic career and the moral self-respect to keep his life in order.

Now, 20 years later, he is a civil-service drudge. He vainly strives to counter his inner disarray with a severely ritualized social routine.

Then the bizarre coincidences, so dear to the Greeks and to Miss Murdoch begin to close in. And an opportunity occurs to ease the burden of the past through words, through talk. But how much can words do? Is Hilary's belated insight — "forgiving equals being forgiven" — only a "piece of verbal nonsense" after all? Is he just a grammarian of life rather than an understanding reader of it?

Once again Miss Murdoch's geometry of sexual relationships goes well beyond the classic literary triangle. But, in contrast with the self-centered Hilary and the callousness of his four-letter words, there are characters of uncommon decency — his dumpy, selfless sister, for example, and her mouse-like suitor whose calm sense of right and wrong suddenly dramatizes the domineering Hilary's painful insecurity.

Rest assured that in the rarefied programming of a Murdoch world, Hilary will begin to prosecute himself. He will worry that perhaps his guilt had sprung not from doing wrong but from being punished for it. He will recognize the kindness in the gift of a potted plant and at least hope that its donor did not notice he had let it shrivel — like so much of the goodness which Hilary has neglected but may just possibly begin to nourish.

Excellent as these accounts are as documentation, their main value might be to make the reader return to the authors' books and/or to inspire new editions of works out of print. Ultimately those works are the real and final rebellion, though this biography makes much of the romantic episode just discovered.

However, in other ways they are strikingly similar. Both had felt dominated, yet emotionally abandoned by their mothers, and spent a good deal of energy compensating for it later. Sand spent much of her life mothering the men she became involved with, often to

No wonder she should want to keep her life private, when her social set spurned the literary, the ultra-social, the busines and political worlds on several continents. Now information about her life, particularly about an affair of the heart, is biographer's gold, a bombshell of sorts, and is here being proudly presented as such.

That these are important biographies, painstakingly researched and that the portraits are drawn with care and admiration, there is no doubt. But one still feels cautious, for example in Cate's book, at accepting psychological interpretations of complicated human imbroglios a century after the fact.

Lewis is more restrained; his accounts of Wharton's different eras are packed with names, dates, and financial figures (as are Cate's) but are more subdued, and distanced. Discrete, avuncular, his narrative unfolds like a cross between an academic dissertation and a restrained society column; he has, after all,

Green, Green My Valley Now, by Richard Llewellyn. New York: Doubleday & Co. 236 pp. \$6.95. London: Michael Joseph. £3.25.

If Huw Morgan is not the robust hero of Romantic fiction, he is certainly — and refreshingly — no anthero. Huw, introduced in "How Green Was My Valley," combines generosity and humanity, and there is in his character also an old-fashioned innocence, for all his professional shrewdness.

In this latest novel the question is raised: How does a person grow old gracefully in a country he hardly recognizes as his

and the social change he finds in the country of his upbringing. The book is, to a large degree, sociological fiction.

Mr. Llewellyn clearly knows a great deal about the law, politics, the building trade, social conditions in Argentina and Wales, and many other things. But something larger than his knowledge comes across, which shows itself mainly in the admirable character of Huw Morgan.

There are endless people and names in the book but only two or three developed characters: Huw, his Indo-raised wife, Susi, and his delightful niece, Blodwen Tairks. The others are, for the most part, functional.

Mr. Llewellyn's writing is a curious combination of drab compactness and Welsh ill — the latter in the colorful dialogue. There are many beautifully rendered passages that hark back to a much earlier Wales of which Huw's continually dreaming.

On the whole the book is interesting for its atmosphere and the author's knowledgeableness. It should appeal to the general reader and make the followers of Richard Llewellyn especially pleased.

John Cuneo

Richard Llewellyn returns to that green valley



From 'George Sand: A Biography'



From 'Edith Wharton: A Biography'

## Redemption and the power of words

A Word Child, by Iris Murdoch. New York: The Viking Press. \$6.95. London: Chatto & Windus. £3.

By Roderick Nordell

When the central character of Iris Murdoch's 17th novel compulsively travels the Inner Circle of London's underground transport system, it is hard not to think of Dante's infernal circles of damnation. For this character, Hilary Burde, is another of those Murdoch sinners seeking a redemption they appear to be beyond.

The author may be criticized for repeating herself, but she is not repeating anybody else.

## Novel

She rushes into the religious vacuum of a decadent contemporary realm she wittily evokes — and she finds there themes reminiscent of the Greeks and their sense of overarching moral order to be violated by mankind only at its peril.

In "A Word Child" there is the literary fillip of testing how far words can do — or undo — the work of events. Orphaned Hilary's embittered violence is transmitted by a caring teacher, through whom he learns his power over words and languages. But an episode of adultery with tragic consequences costs him both his academic career and the moral self-respect to keep his life in order.

Now, 20 years later, he is a civil-service drudge. He vainly strives to counter his inner disarray with a severely ritualized social routine.

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Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

# people/places/things

## Rub a memorial brass and watch a society emerge

By Margaret Ramsey

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, England

If you were to explore many of our cathedrals this season, you would notice scores of people, on their knees — lips compressed and brows furrowed — creating a curious rustling, scrabbling noise. It is not the effect of their meditations but proof that they are engaged in the latest "thing": brass-rubbing.

This is a long-standing sport, or art, but this year it has gained impetus as brass-rubbing centers are being set up all over England. I have been to the centers at Gloucester Cathedral and at Cirencester. There, for your convenience and for the preservation of the priceless memorial brasses, exact replicas have been made and mounted on wood and placed on both the flagstones of the church floor and on benches.

The cost of making your own rubbing from one of these replicas depends on its size and includes royalties to the church whose brass has been reproduced. Sheets of white or black paper are furnished, plus a gold, white, or black "heeball" — a hard, waxy kind of "crayon."

Fix the paper over the brass with masking tape and then feel around the edge of the design and softly outline it. After lightly going over the whole design to get a sense of its shape and texture, start the real work. To get a consistent covering — whether it be gold on black, black on white, or even a mixture of these colors, so the color of the paper does not show through and so every detail can be clearly seen — you must rub hard, sometimes picking out sections with the point of your heeball.

This is what is so pleasing about the art: the harder you work, the clearer you can see the

details of the dress, the details of the armor, the features of the stylized face beneath you. A whole society is revealed in these monumental brasses, many of which date from the 15th century — changing styles of headdresses; the heraldic designs; the pennants, surcoats, and paraphernalia of military gear.

You can learn a new vocabulary, too. There are genouillers, coif de mailles, hawberks, and misericards. In addition, you learn about women's finery such as mantles, crespignes and farthingales.

Ecclesiastical dress, merchants' robes, and scholars' gowns are all engraved on these brasses, which originally developed from the coffin lids decorated to honor the wealthy, the scholastic, the brave, or the official.

The memorial brasses are generally stylized rather than personal, but occasionally you come across one which has a touching little detail that could refer to only one

individual. For instance, Alice Cassy at Deerhurst, Gloucester, is shown with her pet dog, Terri; Sir William Tendring at Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, has a beard.

When you have finished rubbing in these details, you polish your paper carefully with a soft rag and blow off any chalk dust, and lift the paper off the brass. Do not do this until you are sure you have finished, as, with all kinds of tracing, it is very difficult to put it back in exactly the right place.

The final result is a handsome wall-covering that has the texture and often the coloring of the original.

There is a curious inconsistency between the elaborate and correct details of externals and the features of the rather impersonal "medieval" faces. It is as though Richard Beaupre, last abbot of Dorchester, Oxfordshire; and Sir John de Creke and his wife of Westly Waterless, Cambridgeshire, are guarding some timeless secret that no amount of rubbing is going to reveal.

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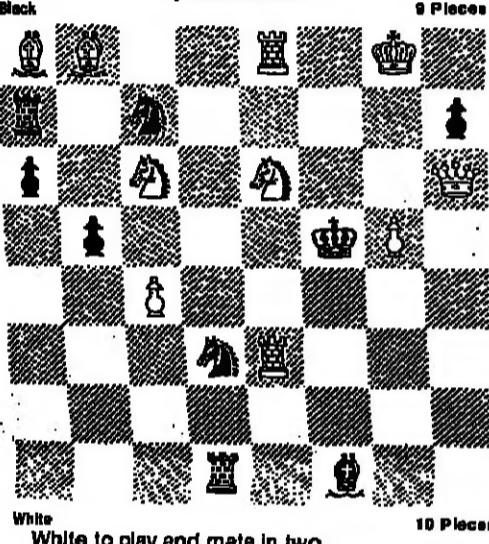
# chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Problem No. 6733

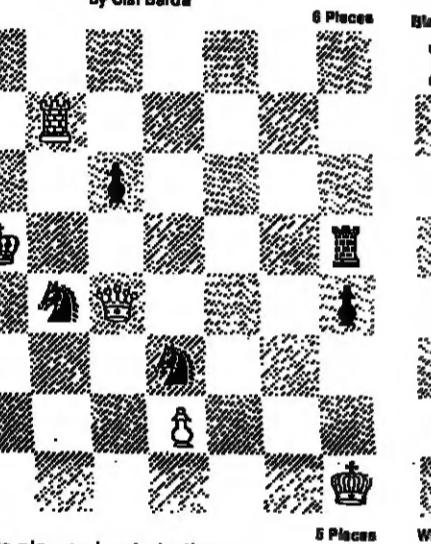
By Oskar Bloch



White to play and mate in two.  
(First prize, Problemisten, 1948.)

## Problem No. 6734

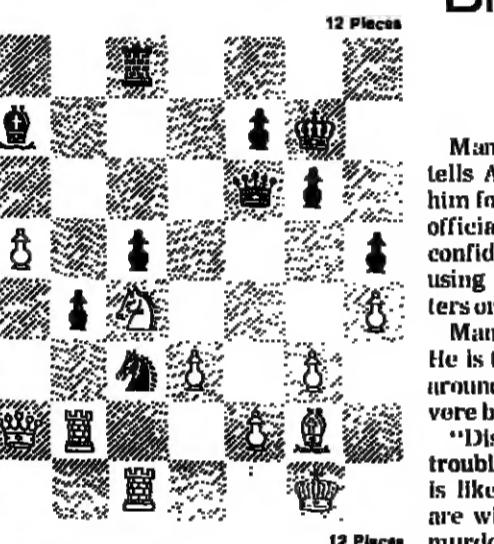
By Ola Bara



White to play and mate in three.  
(First prize, Kristiansund Sjakkklubb, 1947.)

## End-Game No. 2221

By John K. Cooley



Black to play and win.  
(Berke-Jeney, Budapest, 1949.)

## Solutions to Problems

No. 6731. KxK6

No. 6732. 1.R-B, R-B7ch; 2.K-K4

If 1.R-B5ch; 2.K-B3

End-Game No. 2220. After Black plays 1.Kt-B4, White missed 2.KtxP, and if KxKt; 3.B-R6ch, etc. Or 2.QxKt, allowing 3.BxKt, with a favorable ending.

## The Great Chess Automaton

Dover Publications has added another interesting chess book to its large assortment. This one, "The Great Chess Automaton," by Charles Michael Carroll, is a painstaking history of a chess-playing contrivance invented by Wolfgang von Kempelen, a mechanical genius who was in the service of Empress Maria Theresa, Vienna. The automaton was built in the shape of a man, garbed as a Turk, sitting at a table.

Originally developed in 1770 as something to amuse the court, it was later taken over by Johann Maelzel, who exhibited it for many years. Finally in 1859 the contrivance was burned up in a Philadelphia warehouse.

Of course it was a hoax, but its secret escaped most observers for many years. Edgar Allan Poe wrote "Maelzel's Chess Player," first published in 1836, to explain its secret.

Mr. Carroll gives the history of the automaton

with great detail, with careful references to his sources. It is a fascinating story, well printed, with a few pictures of the automaton — well worth the list price of \$2.00.

## Acers' Chess Tour of the Century

One of California's top masters, Jude F. Acer, has been visiting chess groups for several years now, giving exhibitions and lectures, that inevitably develop infectious enthusiasm for the game among his audience. Many of these have been given in large shopping centers where non-chess players are attracted.

As part of the bicentennial celebration, Mr. Acer plans to visit every state in the union.

This publicity helps the game and it is hoped that the U.S. Chess Federation, which has prospered during the Fischer ascendancy, will encourage Mr. Acer in his efforts.

Chess does not begin to get the general news media coverage that it should have. A strong U.S. tournament, like the national championship, at Oberlin, in June, and the U.S. Open, played at Lincoln, Nebraska, failed to be noted as news, even in large newspapers. But the London Times, which can be read daily in many

public libraries, gives detailed reports of important British and continental chess activities.

## Rogoff Qualifies for Interzonal

The two top players in the 1975 U.S. championship qualify for next year's interzonals. Since Kenneth Rogoff, youngest player in the championship, finished second at Oberlin in June, he will be eligible to play, along with Walter Browne, still champion. Rogoff showed his skill in this event in the game below.

## Caro-Kann Defense

Peters White  
1 P-K4  
2 P-Q4  
3 PxP  
4 P-QB4  
5 Kt-QB3  
6 Kt-B3  
7 B-Q3  
8 O-O  
9 BxP  
10 P-QR3  
11 Pxb  
12 Q-Q3  
13 R-K  
14 B-R2

Rogoff Black  
P-QB3  
P-Q4  
PxP  
Kt-KB3  
P-K3  
B-Kt6  
O-O  
QKt-Q2  
BxKt  
P-QB2  
P-QKt3  
B-Kt2  
B-Kt2  
QR-B

Peters White  
15 B-Kt2  
16 Kt-Q2  
17 RxP  
18 Q-K2  
19 Kt-B3  
20 Kt-B3  
21 Q-Q  
22 QxP  
23 Q-Q  
24 P-KR3  
25 P-KR3  
26 Q-Q  
27 B-R  
Resigns

Rogoff Black  
B-Q4  
BxP  
KR-Q  
P-K4  
P-Kt6  
RxR  
R-K  
Kt-K4  
Kt-Q6  
Q-QB5  
Kt-B8

# Tubby

SUSIE... I'M THE NEW PIE EATING CHAMPION!  
23 SECONDS

HEAVENLY DAYS!

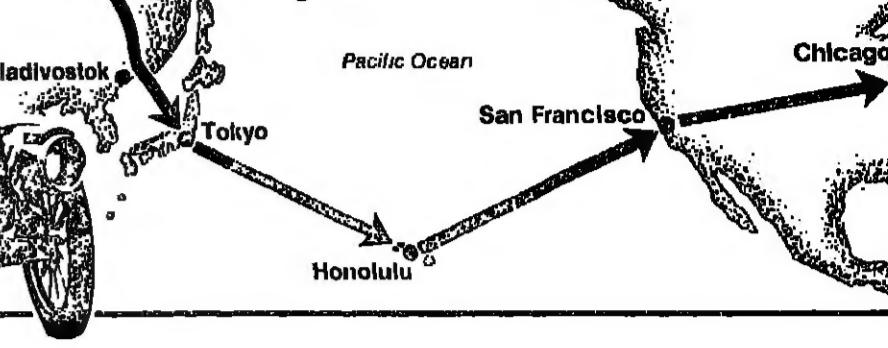
WHAT KIND OF  
PIE DID YOU  
EAT?

WHILLIKERS... I  
COULDN'T EVEN  
TELL

By Guernsey Le Pelley  
THIS IS THE  
ONLY SPORT  
I KNOW WHERE  
LOSING IS MORE  
FUN!



# people/places/things



## Around the world in an antique car

### 1976 road race rerun of 1908 epic, New York to Paris—the long way

By Charles E. Dole  
Automotive editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

"Hey, Dick," shouted the voice at the other end of the line, "How'd you like to go around the world in an antique car?"

It's the kind of question a vintage-car buff dreams of hearing. And Richard A. Teague is no exception.

The vice-president of styling for American Motors grabbed at the offer and didn't even object to the crack-of-dawn wake-up call.

The caller, James Jaworski, who runs a car restoration business in Cleveland, Ohio, says next summer's race is a rerun of the 1908 epic that pitted six cars against one another — three French, one German, one Italian, and one American — and covered 17,000 miles in 170 days. The winning car, then a 1907 Thomas Flyer, now sits in William Harrah's Antique Car Museum in Reno, Nevada. The Flyer may be at the starting line in Paris next May but is not expected to make the run.

The 1976 race, to leave Paris May 28, will

include 15 cars — five American, five from Western Europe (West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and England), and five from other countries, including Australia and Uruguay.

ica, wrote a lot of letters overseas and little by little gathered momentum," declares Mr. Jaworski.

"Last December we formed the U.S. Committee for the Around-the-World Auto Race."

Mr. Teague, a vintage-car buff himself from way back, was a natural choice as a driver of one of the cars — his own. He has perhaps the toughest design job in the auto business: coming up with sellable cars on a minuscule budget, both in money and personnel, compared with the competition.

His car, a 1904 Pope Toledo, should be the oldest car in the run as well as the lightest.

Also, his car will carry the youngest participant in the rally, his 12-year-old daughter, Lisa. "Over half the reason I want to go is for her," he says. Mrs. Teague will join the family adventure as well.

From Paris the autos will head east for Bonn, Warsaw, and Moscow, winding up in New York City two months later. (The original race began in New York and headed west with the eventual destination Paris.)

The cars will cover 12,000 miles of their own wheels, the rest of the distance by plane, train, and ship — two-thirds of the road distance of the original race in 1908.

"It's really not a race, anyhow," says Mr. Teague, "but rather a rally, because we'll be checking in at certain points and we will win or lose points depending on whether we're late, early, or on time."

All the competing cars must have been built before 1915.

"I'm talking with Levi now to see what they think of the idea."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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When the MGM science-fiction epic "Logan's Run" hits your local movie screen, you will have an early glimpse of what a new type of 3-D photography can do for the movies, while the film itself is projected in the old two-dimensional fashion; in one key scene a futuristic interrogation police split the personality of a character into half dozen separate components. Each facet is represented by a three-dimensional image, six of which float simultaneously in the air.

To film this, Michael York recently scrambled onto a rotating turntable and performed an entire scene in the slowest slow-motion he could muster.

Then a pioneering band of artists-scientists went to work on specially prepared films of the performances, emerging with a 3-D movie so solid-looking that Mr. York was tempted to shake hands with the 14-inch alter ego suspended before him in midair.

A new process called motion-picture holography made possible this tour de force. With its help, spectators may soon view movies in the round. Three-dimensional images will float freely in space, making your favorite star look as lifelike as the person sitting next to you. In time, says film producer

## Dallas

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]  
Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans la page The Home Forum  
Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine!

## Faire le premier pas

Ruminer un problème, examiner combien désespérée est telle ou telle situation, n'a jamais rien fait de bon, nous le savons. Mais découvrir une solution possible et s'y attaquer, voilà qui est bien.

Dans un article intitulé « La nouvelle naissance », Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne\*, écrit : « La nouvelle naissance n'est pas l'œuvre d'un moment. Elle commence par des moments et se poursuit à travers les années ; moments d'abandon à Dieu, de confiance semblable à celle d'un enfant et de joyeuse adoption du bien ; moments d'abnégation de soi, de consécration d'espoir céleste et d'amour spirituel. »

Renouveler et restaurer, reconstruire et construire, tout cela s'accomplit peu à peu. La journée se compose de moments. Comme le dit l'adage : « Le plus long voyage commence par le premier pas. »

Une femme que je connais lutta toute une nuit contre la souffrance, mentalement et physiquement. Et puis elle s'arrêta de lutter ; elle abandonna sa conscience à Dieu et ressentit un moment de douceur et de paix. Elle s'endormit paisiblement et se réveilla paisiblement ne ressentant plus de souffrance.

Tout problème peut être réduit à des proportions maniables. C'est ce que nous faisons chaque jour dans nos entreprises de fabrication et de construction, dans nos foyers, dans toutes nos activités humaines. La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à traiter de même les problèmes concernant la santé, les ressources et nos rapports avec les autres. Tous ces problèmes, dans la conscience, peuvent être « réduits à grandeur », et nous pouvons commencer à les résoudre.

Pour ouvrir notre pensée à l'éternelle harmonie de Dieu et à la guérison spirituelle, il nous faut des moments de conscience unie avec Dieu.

Christ Jésus, dont les enseignements sont suivis de près par la Science Chrétienne, a décrété en ces termes le point de départ de la guérison chrétienne : « Cherchez premièrement le royaume et la justice de Dieu. »

Comment faire cela ? On peut commencer par penser et vivre plus spirituellement.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]  
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erschienenen religiösen Artikels  
Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich.

## Einen Anfang machen

A ceux qui suivent ses enseignements, Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Honorez votre Père et votre Mère, Dieu. Demeurez dans Son amour. Portez du fruit — « les miracles qui l'accompagnent » — afin que vos prières ne rencontrent point d'obstacles. Priez sans cesse. Veillez avec diligence ; ne désertez jamais le poste de l'observation spirituelle et de l'examen de soi-même. Faites des efforts pour parvenir à l'abnégation de soi, à la justice, l'humilité, la miséricorde, la pureté, l'amour. Que votre lumière reflète la Lumière. N'ayez d'autre ambition, d'autre affection ou d'autre but que la sainteté. N'oubliez pas un seul instant que Dieu est Tout-en-tout — que, par conséquent, il n'y a en réalité qu'une seule cause et un seul effet. »

Le royaume de Dieu est un état spirituel de conscience. Ce n'est pas un lieu physique que l'on peut découvrir ici ou dans l'avenir. Le royaume de Dieu est la conscience de la bonté, de la justice, de la santé et de l'amour — l'amour de Dieu et de la création spirituelle de Dieu, laquelle inclut l'homme, bien entendu. L'homme est fait à la ressemblance de Dieu. Cette ressemblance est entièrement spirituelle, elle reflète Dieu et tous Ses attributs. La véritable identité de l'homme est inseparable du Père.

Notre idéal consiste à retenir en conscience le sens ininterrompu de la bonté, de la santé et de la sainteté — le vrai honneur. Un moment à la fois, un jour à la fois, nous pouvons essayer d'élever la pensée à la réalité spirituelle — la seule réalité. Voilà un bon commencement, faisant une pause pour sentir la douce présence de Dieu.

<sup>1</sup> *Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 15; <sup>2</sup> *Matthew 6:33*; <sup>3</sup> *Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 154.

\*Christian Science, prononcer « kriétienn » allemand

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec le Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, assisté avec le texte anglais par un traducteur, a été publiée dans les éditions de la Science Chrétienne, 100 New England Avenue, à Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Wie wir wissen, nützt es nichts, wenn wir Probleme weiter oder über die Hoffnungslosigkeit einer Situation nachgrübeln. Eine brauchbare Lösung zu finden und einen Anfang zu machen, das ist unsere Aufgabe.

In einem Artikel mit der Überschrift „Die Wiedergeburt“ schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die Wiedergeburt ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks. Sie beginnt mit Augenblicken und dauert durch die Jahre fort; mit Augenblicken der Hingabe an Gott, des kindlichen Vertrauens und der freudigen Aufnahme des Guten; mit Augenblicken der Selbstverleugnung und der Selbstingabe, der himmlischen Hoffnung und der geistigen Liebe.“

Erneuern und Wiederaufbauen, Umbauen und Bauen, alles beginnt im spirituellen. Ort, den wir jetzt oder später einmal aufsuchen werden. Das Reich Gottes ist das Bewußtsein der Güte, Gerechtigkeit, Gesundheit und Liebe — Liebe zu Gott und zu Seiner geistigen Schöpfung, die natürlich den Menschen einschließt. Der Mensch ist zu Gottes Ebenbild geschaffen. Dieses Ebenbild ist völlig geistig und spiegelt Gott und alle Seine Eigenschaften wider. Das wahre Selbst des Menschen ist von dem himmlischen Vater nicht zu trennen.

Unser Ideal ist, uns ein bleibendes Gefühl der Güte, Gesundheit und Heiligkeit — wahren Glücks — zu bewahren. Wir können versuchen, unser Denken Augenblick für Augenblick, Tag für Tag zur geistigen Wirklichkeit — der einzigen Wirklichkeit — zu erheben. Es ist ein guter Anfang, innewahnen, damit wir die sanfte Gegenwart Gottes spüren.

Jedes Problem läßt sich so reduzieren, daß es gelöst werden kann. Wir tun dies täglich im Baugewerbe und in der Industrie, zu Hause, bei allen unseren menschlichen Tätigkeiten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, daß Probleme bezüglich unserer Gesundheit, unserer Versorgung und zwischemenschenlicher Beziehungen auf die gleiche Art und Weise gelöst werden können. Im Bewußtsein können wir sie alle „zurückstauen“ und den ersten Schritt zu ihrer Lösung tun.

Augenblick des bewußten Einsinns mit Gott sind unerlässlich, wenn wir für Gottes ewige Harmonie und für das geistige Heilen empfänglich sein wollen.

Christus Jesus, dessen Lehren die Christliche Wissenschaft strikt befolgt, legte den Ausgangspunkt für christliches Heilen mit folgenden Worten dar: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes.“

Auskunft über andere christlich wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

<sup>1</sup> *Christian Science spricht kriétienn* (aus dem Englischen übersetzt)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schwerpunkt auf der Heilung von Mary Baker Eddy, mit dem englischen Text und dem spanischen Text des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Für alle Renseignements auf les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



Misty autumn morning, Needham, Massachusetts

# French/German



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

## A sudden firewood shortage

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent  
of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

In "Grimm's Fairy Tales," the grandmother gathered sticks.

In early America, the settler used his broad-axe.

On Cape Cod today, they rejoice at colored flames on the hearth from collected driftwood.

But for one-third of mankind around the world a sudden firewood shortage is vital: The real energy crisis is the daily scramble to find wood to cook dinner.

One typical morning on the outskirts of Kathmandu, Nepal's capital city, Erik P. Eckholm told a panel at Worldwatch Institute, a nonprofit research organization, "I watched a steady flow of people — men and women, children and the very old — trudge into the city with heavy, neatly chopped, stacks of wood on their backs."

The taxi-driver said the price of the wood had risen 300 percent now; equal to the cost of imported kerosene.

In Niamey, Niger, deep in the drought-plagued sahel in West Africa, the average manual laborer's family now spends nearly one-fourth of its income on firewood.

In some Pakistani towns, people strip bark off the trees that line the streets.

India uses troops of mobile guards and mobile courts to fight tree-poaching.

In the once heavily forested Himalayan foothills of Nepal, journeying out to gather firewood and fodder is now a day's work — a generation ago it took an hour or two.

The wood-shortage famine is not as photogenic as the food famine, but according to a 22-page study by Mr. Eckholm, with a preface by Lester R. Brown, Worldwatch Institute president, the accelerating degradation of woodlands throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America, caused in part by fuel gathering, "will likely be the most profound ecological challenge of the late 20th century."

That is because treeless landscapes mean erosion, floods, creeping deserts, and declining soil fertility, say the experts, and more subtle changes that would not occur to the comfortable Westerner.

For example, consider the Indian subcontinent where nearly 1 out of every 5 persons on earth live:

"A visitor to almost any village in the subcontinent is greeted by omnipresent pyramids of hand-molded dung patties drying in the sun," says the report, used for fuel for generations and, according to Mr. Eckholm, "robbing farmland of badly needed nutrients and organic matter." It equals "more than a third of the country's chemical fertilizer use."

Peasants in South Korea have found an "equally destructive way" to meet the firewood crisis: a UN forestry team reported that

grasses, seedlings, shrubs, and live tree branches are being cut for fuel, and that hillside are being raked of all leaves, litter and burnable materials. Result? — "One of the principal causes of soil erosion in Korea," the foresters said, reported.

Previously kerosene was the cheap fuel after firewood. Then, overnight, in December, 1973, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (the oil cartel) announced new oil prices. They have quadrupled since then.

## Carence soudaine de bois de chauffage

par Richard L. Strout  
Correspondent de  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Dans les contes de Grimm, une grand-mère ramasse du bois mort.

Les premiers colons américains utilisaient leur hache.

Aujourd'hui, à Cape Cod, on ramasse le bois que la mer laisse sur les plages et qui brûle dans la cheminée avec des flammes colorées à la grande joie de

ceux qui bordent les rues.

Considérez, par exemple, le sous-continent de l'Inde qu'habite un million de personnes sur cinq de la population mondiale :

Dans presque chaque village de ce sous-continent le visiteur rencontre des pyramides omniprésentes de fumier en briques faites à la main et séchées au soleil», dit le rapport; « on les utilise depuis des générations comme carburant et pour faire du feu. Résultat? — C'est là une des causes principales de l'érosion du sol en Corée », disent les forestiers tristement.

Auparavant, le pétrole lampant était le carburant le meilleur marché après le bois de chauffage. Puis, le jour au lendemain, en décembre 1973, le cartel des huiles (OPEC) a annoncé l'application de nouveaux prix. Depuis lors ils

ont quadruplé.

La carence du bois de chauffage n'est pas aussi spectaculaire que la famine, mais d'après une étude faite par

M. Eckholm, couvrant 22 pages, avec

une préface de Lester R. Brown, président du Worldwatch Institute, la dégradation accélérée des régions boisées à travers l'Afrique, l'Asie et l'Amérique latine, due en partie à l'affaiblissement

des cultures.

Cet engrangement devrait être employé pour le sol, déclare M. Eckholm, mais maintenant avec le manque de bois de chauffage, son usage comme carburant

est en partie à l'affaiblissement

de la culture.

Et pourtant, le bois de chauffage

est le meilleur marché après

le pétrole lampant.

Le pétrole lampant

est le meilleur marché après

le bois de chauffage.

Une équipe forestière des Nations Unies a rapporté qu'herbes,

seuilles et branches d'arbres

sont coupées pour être transformées en

combustible et que sur les collines,

tous les feuilles et matières combustibles,

et tous détritus sont rasés pour

faire du feu. Résultat? — C'est là

une des causes principales de l'érosion

du sol en Corée », disent les forestiers tristement.

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lendemain, en décembre 1973, le cartel

des huiles (OPEC) a annoncé l'application

de nouveaux prix. Depuis lors ils

ont quadruplé.

Denken wir z. B. an den indischen

Subkontinent, wo fast jeder 5. Mensch

der Welt lebt:

„Der Besucher wird in nahezu jedem

Ort auf dem Subkontinent von den all-

gegenwärtigen Pyramiden aus handge-

formten Dungfleden begrüßt, die in der

Sonne trocken", heißt es in dem Be-

richt. Sie dienen seit Generationen als

Brennmaterial und ... so Eckholm,

„entziehen der Landwirtschaft die drin-

genen benötigten Nährstoffe und orga-

nischen Bestandteile“. Dies entspricht

dem Ergebnis: „Das ist eine der wich-

testen Ursachen für die Bodenerosion in

Korea“, berichtet ein Forstfach

# The Home Forum

32 Monday, October 6, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## To pun or not to pun...

Dear Neil,  
(Why does your name somehow remind me of hassocks?)

I don't want to seem over-punctilious, or to puncture the air-balloon (after all, I didn't say hot air-balloon) of your verbal scintillations, or to appear in any way punitive, but could you tell me if I'm right (as I write) in suspecting you of being a confirmed and not-so-secret punster?

Of course I may well be off course, or mistaken, but isn't the Pun an indefensibly

weak link in the funny man's toolbox? Even less pungent than a mixed metaphor? Innocent punning, now that's one thing. I mean one might refer to a chicken as impeccable and mean no harm by it. But for your flow (how is she by the way?) to be forever punctuated with such sidelong and desultory witticisms, does tend to invalidate, if not positively impugn, what you have to say.

Far be it from me (I am certainly no pundit in these matters) to launch an attack on humor (although I take considerable care to

avoid it myself — to act, in fact, with impunity), but isn't the dear old pun a fearsomely puny form of follicle-tickle?

But please don't pretend: If, without intending it, I have poked you in a tender place, or can be said to misjudge (what spinster-in-law isn't ambitious for that title?) you, I would (if I can see it for the trees) recant my cant, and if I can't, I'll eat what words I can (and put the rest in a tin).

Well?  
Are you?

P.S. I dare you: a reply with no pun in it!



"Recovering" (Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell) 1786: Ink drawing by Thomas Rowlandson

## ...that is the problem

Dear Christopher,

You ask why my given name reminds you of hassocks. The answer is quite simple. According to "What Shall We Name the Baby?" (a little book of many reprints, edited by Winthrop Ames) "Neil" signifies "chief or champion." You, being courtly and chivalrous, unconsciously yearn to show your respect for my Chiefly grandeur by kneeling before me. On a hassock.

You must resist this very natural temptation. A modest bow, plus the presentation of costly gifts, is sufficient deference to my name. Just lay the gift at my feet and stand upright; there is no need to kneel in my presents.

You speak of puns. Believe me, I am no more likely to commit a pun than you are, but one can learn useful things from them.

One of my favorite puns, for example, is called George. A gentle, ingenious fellow, George used to travel the country, moving from one public address to another, playing on words. He played beautifully, and often wrung groans of delight from his hearers. Everyone predicted a splendid future for him.

Alas! Misfortune struck this brave pun just when his career was at its height. He had performed in seven films, thirty television shows, 168 book reviews, and 13,744 political speeches; he was known and loved, etc., throughout the civilized world, and even in Boston. And then, inexplicably, he went out of fashion. Perhaps his Attle salt lost its savor; perhaps his drollery unrolled. Whatever the reason, his horseplay

became donkeywork; his every prank now seemed miserably prunk, every sally silly. Soon, wherever he appeared, he encountered raised eyebrows — not through any fault of his own, but simply through the eyebrow-raising sessions of a new movement called Witticism's Lib. Still worse was to come; and at last even high school magazines rejected him. For a pun, there is no deeper shame: he had hit rock bottom. It was then that a descriptive phrase, in a wild ecstasy of adjectives, inadvertently flattened poor George with a syntax.

He is enormously popular — not with speech-writers, not with speech-makers, but with captive audiences.

Let this, dear Chris, be a lesson to us all; it is to

Your chief champion,  
Neil Miller

of course the phrase apologized, when it had served its sentence; but George never recovered: he was a changed pun. He took to standing about in the corners of conversations, humbly holding up the dangling

Ready for an epistolary punch-up? (And don't go shaking Shakespeare at me — he's as guilty as the next: about the only one he didn't pull was having someone Danish refer to Hamlet as a little Bacon . . . or did he?)

Yours unwillingly,  
Christopher Andros

P.S. I dare you: a reply with no pun in it!

## Mobiles

There have been many articles written on the apparent malice of inanimate objects; on the way drawers suddenly stick, cups fly out of hands, and so on. I have written several myself, always ending up, of course, with the pious observation that everything, even the top of a tooth paste tube that has bounced under the radiator, yields to love. It is not good kicking a cupboard door because it will not open (at least it isn't often any good); you have to talk to it like a mother.

Still, I would not have you think that I make a habit of talking to furniture. Like you, I am quite intelligent in some ways and only pretend to believe that inanimate objects have minds of their own. All the same it is hard to explain not so much their recalcitrance as their ability to get from one place to another unaided by human hand. For instance, one has only to rearrange the books in one's library to reveal objects that cannot possibly have been put there by anybody at any time. Recently, while bringing the Somerset Maughams down and putting the Katherine Mansfields up I found a nail brush behind the former and a jar of pickled onions behind the latter. How did they get there? None of my family is insane, or even eccentric, and we are not Irish so there are no "little people" to blame.

Virginia Graham

Where have they come from? What invisible fingers have plucked them from the kitchen, the tool shed, the garden, and stashed them away, presumably in the dead of night, under the sofa cushions? Is there, unbeknownst to us, a squirrel in the house? Or a magpie?

I remember spending several hours getting my flat ready for a party, fussing around like the proverbial hen, arranging flowers, rearranging ornaments, standing brooding — in fact taking a lot of time and thought to making the rooms look as perfect as could be. Just as the first guest arrived I saw, to my satisfaction, lying on the mantelpiece, alongside the Regency candlesticks and the Louis XV clock, my toothbrush.

It gives one to think.

"Honor thy Father and Mother, God," writes Mrs. Eddy to her followers. "Continue in His love. Bring forth fruit — 'signs following' — that your prayers be not hindered. Pray without ceasing. Watch diligently; never desert the post of spiritual observation and self-examination. Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love. Let your light reflect Light. Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness. Forget not for a moment, that God is All-in-all — therefore, that in reality there is but one cause and effect."

The Monitor's religious article

## Make a beginning

As we know, ruminating about a problem or contemplating the hopelessness of a situation doesn't accomplish anything. Finding a workable solution and making a beginning, that is the job.

In an article entitled "The New Birth" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

Renewing and restoring, rebuilding and building, all begin in small ways. Days are made up of moments. A wise saying tells us, "The longest journey begins with one step."

A woman I know was struggling one night, mentally and physically, with pain. Then she stopped struggling; she surrendered her consciousness to God and she felt a moment of peace and gentleness. She fell asleep peacefully and she awoke peacefully, no longer in pain.

Every problem can be reduced to manageable proportions. We do this every day in our building and manufacturing industries, in our homes, in all our human activities. Christian Science shows us that problems involving our health, supply, and personal relationships can be handled the same way. In consciousness they can all be "cut down to size" and a beginning made toward solving them.

Moments of conscious unity with God are necessary to open thought to God's eternal harmony and to spiritual healing.

Christ Jesus, whose teachings Christian Science closely follows, stated the beginning point of Christian healing in these words: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God. . . ."

How? One can begin to think and live more spiritually.

"Honor thy Father and Mother, God," writes Mrs. Eddy to her followers. "Continue in His love. Bring forth fruit — 'signs following' — that your prayers be not hindered. Pray without ceasing. Watch diligently; never desert the post of spiritual observation and self-examination. Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love. Let your light reflect Light. Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness. Forget not for a moment, that God is All-in-all — therefore, that in reality there is but one cause and effect."

## BIBLE VERSE

Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness.

1 Thessalonians 5:5

Miss Frances C. Carlson  
Publisher's Agent  
43 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1, London  
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Carol Eerie Chapin

## The writer

Every writer whose words flow from honest feelings will often say something that can be taken in a wide range of meanings and the true meaning often is beyond his understanding. He simply stands for awareness well expressed and wishes to improve his stature by being small in a crowd so the crowd can feel free to say what they would never say in the presence of nobility. Whole expression in the king of language and such expression comes without an owner — no man can own what is a part of all men.

James Conway Westenfaver

## Promises

Because they don't stay put we make none.

But love itself is promise improvising on what's to come (whatever does or doesn't)

and even as it grows or goes becoming.

Carol Eerie Chapin

## OPINION AND...

## New slant on Britain's woes, public schools, India and Iran

As an Englishman, and one who is familiar with the social structure of British society, I cannot let Roger Bernheim's article on Britain go unanswered.

Roger Bernheim maintains that the reason for Britain's economic woes is because the country has not been able to adjust from its past colonialism to present day medium power status. He blames Britain's class arrogance, elite versus working. I should like to remind the writer that Britain along with other highly industrialized nations is divided into three social classes, a small upper class consisting mainly of titled gentry, a large middle class, and an equally large working class, although the latter would appear to be diminishing as more and more people climb the ladder of success.

To visit Britain today one would never suspect that the country were deeply in debt with a 25 percent inflation rate. On the contrary, there is indeed an air of unparalleled prosperity, quite noticeable in large centres of population.

Roger Bernheim is most certainly not convincing in his article on Britain, and will have to do a little more in-depth research before he is. The subject is a complex one, and requires careful analysis.

Toronto, Canada Lionel W. Needham

## Lay off the public schools!

While appreciating much of the article "Britain's long travail" in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor, I cannot agree with the statements against the English public schools. Having taught in the Junior department of such a school for many years I know the careful work done there is bound to help every pupil who attends. It also develops a strong sense of loyalty to the school.

I do not agree that the boys are snobbish or feel superior.

Because all boys do not have the privilege of attending "elite" schools even if they wished to, why abolish the "elite" schools, and so deprive those who are able to attend, and wish to do so?

So please, let us stop attacking our public schools, private schools, elite schools — call

them what you like but please let us recognize their good, and their great place in our well-loved country of Britain.

Katie Lloyd  
Oswestry, England

I am writing this as an ordinary, loyal, dedicated, and proud Indian citizen.  
London  
M. L. Kalla

## In defense of India

I am at a loss to understand why the Western media is mostly against India. I was recently in India on vacation. There are no strikes, no lockouts, no more breakdowns of the railways, schools, colleges, universities, post offices, etc. Our production has shot up by 6-10 percent, the prices have come down by 3-5 percent. The prices of some of the commodities for daily use for an average person have come down by 10-15 percent. The overwhelming majority of the people are happy. I only wish that this had come a few years earlier.

If the Senate and Congress in the United States could appoint Mr. Ford as the President and Mr. Rockefeller as the Vice-President, without any election, then why can't the duly elected upper and lower houses of India bring in some changes. This has been done by an overwhelming majority in both houses.

Have you forgotten your support for the military juntas, autocratic dictators, mockers of human rights in Rhodesia and South Africa while picking on the Indian Government which is valiantly trying to save democracy from disintegrating? The only reason seems to be that it suits the capitalistic governments, and of course, the Western media which are controlled by the rich people, so they must play the master's tune.

And when that happens the contest arena would be the Afro-Asian Region, starting with Pakistan.

Rawalpindi, Pakistan Malik G. Surwar

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

By Laszlo T. Kiss

One of the most durable misconceptions of the postwar period has proved to be the widespread belief that Churchill and Roosevelt sold out the countries of Central-Eastern Europe to Stalin at Yalta. The fundamental facts about that famous conference, long declassified, have emerged from behind the multiple veils of rumor and conjecture (the U.S. State Department published its volume of diplomatic papers on Yalta in 1955). But the myth about these nations' deliberate betrayal by the very architects of the Atlantic Charter has continued to persist.

The Helsinki summit produced fresh echoes of Yalta as several commentators began emphasizing the similarities between the two conferences. These echoes were not, however, in harmony with the actual facts. In February of 1945, Churchill and Roosevelt had managed to salvage their principles — from the moral ordeal of their wartime friendship with Uncle Joe — by inserting them into the text of their agreement. Consequently, the fifth chapter of its Declaration on Liberated Europe fully reaffirmed the right of all the nations concerned to self-determination and democratic government.

Stalin along with FDR and Churchill signed this clearly worded pact and thus formally

accepted the responsibility for carrying out its provisions in Russian-occupied Europe. The Soviet dictator (in accord with Churchill's worst fears which had motivated most of his arguments for a Southern strategy) bluntly violated all aspects of the Yalta agreement however, by imposing Communist dictatorships on the nations within his grip. Then, as an ultimate gesture of contempt for the United Nations and its brave hopes for a new free world, he put up the Iron Curtain.

The fact that the removal of this lethal barrier from the heart of Europe was not included in the West's preconditions for signing the Helsinki document tells a great deal about the moral standards of the free world's political establishment.

Helsinki as a whole should be appraised in the light of the tragic post-Yalta drama (in which Stalin was, beyond any doubt, the chief villain) and with a reflective thought on the old adage that nations which refuse to learn from history are destined to repeat their follies.

Much has been said lately about the dangers of Finlandization to West-Central Europe following a large-scale American withdrawal from the continent. None of the commentators has mentioned, however, the particularly relevant fact that Yalta's overall objective was

accepted by the West as a result of the Yalta Pact. The casus belli of the cold war, only the pact's gradual implementation — the liberalization

of the economy — was signed.

Mr. Kiss, a PhD candidate at Fordham, was a member of the former Hungarian Christian Democratic Party.

## Roscoe Drummond

Washington

Someone ought to say a few kind words in behalf of the CIA — I'm willing.

This doesn't mean justifying any of its improper, illegal, or unauthorized actions during the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. Congress has good reason to investigate the operation, management, and oversight of the Central Intelligence Agency. It is all to the good that it is doing so.

But it does need to be understood that it is impossible for the agency to put its publicized failures, and shortcomings into perspective since its significant successes cannot be publicized. Intelligence gathering has to be a secret operation and its defenders cannot publicize work well done without impairing its future effectiveness.

The first president of the United States warned his chief of intelligence that "secrecy

## The CIA isn't all bad

is essential," and President Truman put truth with characteristic directness 17 years later:

"It matters not to the United States," he said, "whether its secrets become known through publication in the media or through the activities of spies. The damage to the United States is the same in both cases. I, for one, do not believe that the best interests of our country are served by going on the principle that everybody has the right to know everything."

The congressional investigators are certainly not setting out intentionally to destroy the intelligence arm of the American Government.

The point I am making is that the congressional investigations, which are truly made, may do so unintentionally by the recklessness and carelessness of some of the committee, or by irresponsible leaks.

It is beginning to happen.

Rep. Michael Harrington (D) of Massachusetts was given access to classified CIA documents which Congress itself had decided should not be made public. Harrington violated his written oath by making parts of them public. Thus a single member of Congress declassified intelligence information which Congress was holding as classified. When Congress could not compel obedience to its own rules by its own members, no wonder the secretariat is reluctant to turn over highly secret material to it.

The House Intelligence Investigating Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Otis Pike (D) of New York asked President Ford to turn over certain classified CIA information. He did so. The committee then made public, over the earnest objections of the White House, phrases from those documents which disclosed that the U.S. had penetrated the communications of two important nations. Through this congressional publicity, these

two countries now know that they must alter the communications security.

Helpful to them but not to the U.S.

Frank Church, chairman of the Senate's CIA investigation, stated that its inquiry into covert intelligence matters would be secret in the interest of not impairing its U.S. intelligence operations. Whereupon, a member of his committee or a member of its staff started to leak the testimony it was taking.

One headline read: "Senators Hear CIA Sent Poison to Kill Lumumba." There was no attributed source for the story since the source did not dare identify himself. There was no indication whether the testimony had been rebutted. In any event, it is always difficult for rebuttal to catch up with fleet and alluring rumors.

The CIA has a duty to handle itself better than it has in the past. But hasn't Congress' duty to handle its investigation of the CIA better than it has so far?

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